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'RENMIN RIBAO' VIEWS GDR'S 'ECONOMIC STRATEGY'

HK090308 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 May 83 p 7

[Article by Xu Hongzhi [6079 1347 3112]: "Democratic Germany's 'Economic Strategy for the 1980's'"]

[Text] The economy of the German Democratic Republic is relatively developed. Since entering the 1980's, the GDR has actively practiced an "economic strategy for the 1980's" so that the national economy will continue to develop.

The "economic strategy for the 1980's" was put forward at the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in April 1981. The primary aim of this strategy is to "take a new step" in the direction of "integrating the superiority of socialism with the achievements of the scientific and cultural revolution" and for the sake of "creating important prerequisites" guaranteeing the strengthening of expanded reproduction.

The GDR has certain favorable conditions for developing the economy, but it has also some weak points and difficulties. It has a fairly good industrial base as well as an abundance of technical forces, and its education is quite developed; but apart from lignite and sylvite, it has very little other resources, and 60 percent of the raw materials and fuel required must be imported. Another problem is a labor shortage. Since World War II, the population has declined yearly and is now less than 17 million. According to statistics, the labor force will reduce still further in the 1980's. Furthermore, it is also faced with a problem of capital shortage. Price subsidies, various welfare expenses and national defense costs are increasing yearly. The 1982 estimate of accumulated foreign debts owed to Western countries stands at \$12 billion, of which some \$9 billion is net liabilities. Owing to the effect of worldwide economic recession and the further worsening of external economic conditions, it will be compelled to develop production by using less energy and raw materials.

The "economic strategy for the 1980's" has precisely been made by taking such factors into consideration. The "strategy" includes 10 key points centered on developing strong points and avoiding weak points, giving play to scientific and technical superiority, and taking full advantage of the latest scientific and technical achievements, so that the maximum efficiency of existing raw materials and fuel can be brought into play, and production and management can

be effectively organized to raise labor efficacy and labor productivity, and to strive to sustained economic growth.

Based on this strategy and for the sake of solving the problem of energy and raw materials, the country must use the most advanced techniques and technology as possible to refine existing raw materials; use more lignite, which is the "greatest source of wealth" of the country, as fuel; and reduce highway transportation, which consumes more energy, and increase railway and river transportation. Special attention must also be paid to the exploitation of "secondary raw materials," considered to be the "most important source of raw materials" in the GDR. At present, "secondary raw materials" already account for 11 percent of the raw materials required by industry. In the paper and glass making industries in particular, the proportion is even higher. According to statistics, some 47 percent of the paper is now produced from waste paper.

In order to continue to develop the economy under the condition of not increasing labor power, great emphasis is being placed on improving labor productivity and product quality. The GDR must make extensive use of microelectronic technology and carry out automated production as well as use industrial robots. On the basis of the latest scientific and technical achievements, it also must produce new products which are reliable, durable and attractive for increasing the competitiveness of products on the international market.

Furthermore, under the condition of readjusting investment policy and reducing investment, the strategy reduces the investment front, reduces investment items and mainly uses investments in the direction of "rationalization" and "intensification." It also calls for shortening the construction time of investment projects and raising investment efficacy.

In expanding exports and reducing imports, the strategy strives to achieve a favorable balance. Thus, initial results have been seen in the repayment of debts, and net liabilities have been clearly reduced.

After 2 years of implementation, the "economic strategy for the 1980's" has already produced certain results. At present, although the problems of the GDR in the economic field still have not been basically solved, and the national income of a productive nature showed an increase of only 3 percent last year, lower than the projected target (4.8 percent), obvious results have been obtained in lowering energy and raw material consumption and in making use of scientific and technical achievements. In 1982, energy and raw material consumption dropped by 6 percent, and the target set by the present 5-year plan was basically achieved. Owing to the use of "secondary raw materials," 509 million hours were saved last year; this equals the working time of 280,000 workers. To a certain extent, this has made up for the labor shortage. In the future, if the benefit of the investment made in the later part of the 1970's can be brought fully into play, and if external economic conditions improve, there will be a new development in the economy of the GDR.

CSO: 4005/821

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

OVERALL VIEW OF WORLD'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS PRESENTED

Nanjing NANJING DAXUE XUEBAO (ZHEXUE SHEHUI KEXUE BAN) [Journal of Nanjing University (Philosophy and Social Sciences)] in Chinese No 1, 20 Feb 83 pp 77-82

[Article by Shen Xueshan [3088 1331 0810]: "On the Periodization of the Post-World War II History of International Relations"]

[Text] The scientific division into periods of history is an important question of methodology. However, division of world history into periods is a complex matter, because people find it difficult to determine uniform standards that will fit the course of history in the whole world, as well as, the course of history in particular areas. Similar conditions apply to the history of international relations. The periodization of international relations for the post-World War II period is even more difficult because the history of this period is still in a state of continuous development and movement, and some of its contradictions have not yet surfaced with sufficient clarity. It is, therefore, not at all easy to make an absolutely correct division for this historical period. However, an exploratory, approximate division is not only possible but essential as well. Besides, any kind of division "is conditional, flexible, relative and not absolute."¹

For any historical periodization it is first of all necessary to settle the question of the basis (standards). Dialectical materialism tells us: Every matter is in a condition of unceasing contradictory motion. Contradictions and struggle are the true course and content of developments, and the source and motive power for all developments. Without contradictions there would be no world, and there would be no history, and the key to our studies of historical periodization is the doctrine of Marxism-Leninism on historical eras.

Modern international relations are those of the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution. They entail, from beginning to end, the basic contradictions between the oppressed nations and the imperialist countries, the contradictions among the imperialist countries themselves, and between the socialist and the imperialist countries. The history of international relations is the science concerned with the study of the developmental process and rules of political relations between states and regions. One may also say that it is the science concerned with the study of the developmental process, and rules of mutual interdependence and mutual conflicts between

the three major powers in the world. At the conclusion of World War II, the world was still in the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution. However, within several decades, the world has changed, and very great changes have occurred in the international situation. As a result, the power ratio between the classes in the world became quite different from what it was previously because many large and small conflicts, determined and influenced by the basic contradictions, have either become more acute, or temporarily or partially settled, or subsided, or, in some cases, even newly erupted. The developments in all matters have, therefore, shown an obvious periodical nature, and this periodic nature, when viewed from the standpoint of historical divisions, is an internal periodization inherent in the historical era. In this context we must, therefore, grasp the contradictions in the guidance and in the decisive role in the developments, and from these facts and developments determine and influence the facts and developments of other contradictions.

What then are the major contradictions in international relations? In our time, the world has already become a closely interconnected entity. The major contradictions that affect the international relations are therefore also intertwined in a complex way. The major contradictions in the world of today can, therefore, only be grasped out of a complex intertwined accumulation of the various basic contradictions in the world. The intensified forms of the basic contradictions, the various changes in all aspects of the contradictions and the changes in the key points of the contradictions have resulted in corresponding changes in the world's major contradictions. Lenin set an example for us regarding the determination of the major contradictions of a certain era. After the October Revolution and the conclusion of World War I, he divided the world into two parts: one part was made up of Russia after its victory in the October Revolution, of the countries defeated in the great war and of the oppressed nations, and the other part were the imperialist countries that had been victorious in the war; the contradiction between these two sides was the major contradiction in the world at that time.

If we take the main contradictions as the basis for our divisions, we must also give consideration to the changes arising in the ratio of strength between the parties opposing each other in the major contradictions. Even though at times no fundamental change occurred in the two parties to the contradiction, the huge influence by the obvious weakening or strengthening of one side may induce different historical characteristics in different phases.

Since we intend a historical division, we must first select historical events of worldwide significance as boundary markers between the different phases. Lenin once pointed out that we must "pick out historical events that are particularly outstanding and that have everyone's attention and use them as road signs in the movement of history."² The reason is that major historical events do not occur accidentally, but are more often than not the concentrated reflection of the intensification or relaxation of certain contradictions, solution of a situation, emergence of new contradictions, or the mark of the rise or fall, strengthening or weakening of certain contradictions.

Based on the above-stated basic understanding regarding standards for division, we may divide the history of international relations following World War II into three periods and six phases:

The first period: 1945-60

This is the period during which America sought world domination, expanded in every direction and continuously suffered defeat. It was also the period when continuous victories were won in the anti-imperialist, anticolonial struggle, which had national liberation movements as its major objective and whose backbone support was the socialist camp.

The main contradiction of that period was between all the people of the world who had rallied round the socialist camp, on the one side, and the imperialists and colonialists with America at the center, on the other side.

In this period we can distinguish three phases.

The first phase: 1945-49

The unconditional surrender of Japan on 2 September 1945 marked the final solution of the major conflict between the people of the world and fascist imperialism. In its place there arose the contradiction between imperialism and colonialism with American imperialism at its center and, on the other side, the various people of the world.

World War II greatly stimulated the American economy. By 1945, the U.S. industrial output accounted for 60 percent, its foreign trade for 1/3 and its gold reserves for 3/4 of the totals throughout the entire capitalist world. America's military strength had also greatly developed during the great war. Its Navy was larger than the combined navies of the rest of the world, it had the most powerful air force and was the only power that had the atom bomb. Relying on this enormously inflated strength, America planned to realize its plan of world domination, of which it had dreamed ever since joining in the war. It did its utmost to seize two intermediate zones--certain major capitalist countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Western Europe. It contrived the Truman doctrine, the Marshall plan and the Point Four plan, carried out a frenzied economic expansion and military aggression, trying hard to gain control of the entire capitalist world, doing its utmost to squeeze out British and French influences, plundering and enslaving the countries and peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. It devised the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; it contained the Soviet Union, at that time a socialist state; it supported Israel and built up its Middle East base for aggression; it backed Chiang Kai-shek in the civil war and made a vain attempt to turn China into its colony, etc. Precisely for all these reasons, a huge wave of opposition against American imperialism arose in all corners of the world.

On the other hand, a tide of revolutions surged up with great momentum in all regions of the post-war world. A whole series of people's democratic states emerged, one after the other, and a number of oppressed peoples gained their

independence. The establishment in 1949 of the People's Republic of China had epoch-making significance. Its birth marked the formation of a socialist camp. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "The whole world is now winning victories as it advances along the path of the October Revolution. We already have a large number of countries in Europe and Asia that form a powerful world system of socialism, comprising over 900 million people"³

The second phase: 1949-55

As a result of the high tide of revolutionary sentiment after World War II, and under the influence of the victory in the Chinese revolution, a new phase of national liberation movements emerged in Asia and Africa, and following the founding of new China, a further number of oppressed peoples gained their independence. Those who could not gain independence fought on with great independence. Those who could not gain independence fought on with great fervor. The fight against American aggression gained great victories. In 1950 American imperialism unleashed its aggression against Korea, but owing to the heroism and prowess of the Chinese and Korean peoples, American imperialism in the end suffered defeat. This is extremely important international event of the post-war period. The Vietnamese people also won their victory in the struggle against the French. The victories of the Chinese, Korean and Vietnamese peoples set the stage for the Asia-African Conference that was to be of such a profound significance. It was the time when the awakened peoples of Asia and Africa issued a call for unity, mutual support, intensified opposition against imperialism, colonialism and racial discrimination, and a fight to gain and maintain independence. An international conference was held in April 1955 at Bandung, Indonesia, with 29 Asian and African states participating, but without--for the first time--any of the colonial powers. The conference marked a new development in the anti-imperialist, anticolonial struggle by the union of all Asian and African peoples. An entirely new international political force, composed of a number of independent Asian and African states, made its debut on the political stage of the world. This was a milestone in the anti-imperialist history of the oppressed peoples. The conference put forward the 10-point principles of international relations, with the 5 principles of peaceful coexistence as a nucleus, as the spirit of Bandung. Later, these principles assumed far-reaching significance as they developed into standards for regulating international relations.

During this phase, the struggle of the socialist Soviet Union with imperialism in Europe, as it concerned the German question, was basically brought to a close in 1955. However, on the one hand, the Paris agreement allowed West Germany to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in May 1955, while, on the other hand, the Soviet Union took corresponding measures and formally concluded the Warsaw Pact in Warsaw on 14 May 1955, a treaty of friendship and cooperation between eight countries. In September the Soviet Union established diplomatic relations with West Germany, and in January 1956 East Germany joined the Warsaw Pact. With these events an additional step was reached in the confrontation of the United States and the Soviet Union in Europe.

The third phase: 1955-60

In the 10-odd years after the war, the various political forces of the world displayed in themselves, and in their mutual relations various kinds of contradictions and struggles, and the basic political patterns in the world, that had taken shape in the early years after World War II, began to change greatly.

One sign of great change was the conflict within the socialist camp, which became increasingly pronounced. The flow of history is meandering and tortuous. Lenin expressed it well when he said: "The assumption that world history is a smooth development, a sailing with favorable wind all the way, and is without any, at times gigantic, setbacks, would not be a dialectical, scientific and theoretically correct assumption."⁴ Due to the Soviet Union's great-nation chauvinism of long standing and its protracted policy of interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, a growing rift appeared in the socialist camp, in which the most serious impact resulted from the rift between the parties and governments of China and the Soviet Union.

Starting in the middle of the fifties, dissension and struggle developed between the two parties, until a deterioration of relations between the two countries occurred in 1960. The essence of the problem was that China firmly persisted on maintaining independence and self-initiative and firmly opposed the Soviet type of struggle using outside interference. The socialist camp that had existed for a time after the war, mainly to counter jointly the American aggressive and expansionist policies, had become a name without substance. This historical fact was of inestimable, far-reaching significance for the whole system of international relations.

A second sign of a great change was the increasing sharpening of contradictions within the imperialist camp. Eisenhower was at that time in power in America, and it was he who, relying on the superiority that America still maintained due to the atom bomb and the American economy, made a vain attempt to have America fill the "power vacuum" in the Middle East, after the Anglo-French aggression had failed. He also tried to maintain political and economic control over all the capitalist countries. However, in the wake of economic recovery and developments in France and West Germany, these countries began to offer resistance to America. In March 1957, in Rome, France, Germany and four other countries signed the European Economic Community treaty. In January 1958, the European Economic Community (Common Market) was formally established. In July 1960, De Gaulle and Adenauer held discussions in Paris for a further strengthening of "Paris-Bonn axis."

The third great change was that in this period of vigorous development of independence movements among the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the number of states that had gained independence after the war up to the end of the fifties had risen to 19. Moreover, under the new international conditions more and more national independent states adopted a policy of peace, neutrality and nonalignment.

From the early sixties, the world entered the second period.

The second period: 1960-72

This was period of continued resistance by the peoples of the world against the American policy of aggression and expansion, and the initial resistance against Soviet hegemonism. It was also a period in which the various political forces of the world experienced great unrest, great divisions and great reorganizations.

This period can also be divided into three phases.

The first phase: 1960-65

After the rift in 1960 between the Chinese and the Soviet parties had extended to the relationship between the two states, there followed the Moscow conference of November 1960 and the start of open polemics in 1963, which resulted in the Sino-Soviet rift growing wider day by day. In 1962 the Soviet Union engaged in large-scale subversive activities in China's border areas. In May 1965 the Soviet Union sponsored a conference of communist parties from all countries in a vain attempt to continue forcing its own will on all the others. Our country of course refused to attend. This completed the split between China and the Soviet Union, and the socialist camp ceased to exist in name as well as in substance.

In March 1965 the Johnson administration of the United States dispatched a large contingent of ground forces to Vietnam for a direct invasion; by April 1969 this expeditionary force had reached 540,000 men. Following America's invasion of Korea, this was America's largest war of foreign aggression. It was unprecedented in scale, duration and expenditure. From this historical event it is clear that at that time American imperialism was still the most important enemy of the people of the whole world. It is the main source of discord and unrest in the world.

In the U.S.-Soviet relationship during this phase, the Soviet Union thought it could use a falsely assumed superiority in intercontinental missiles to gain its objective of determining the fate of the world by collusion or vying with America, so that they would jointly dominate the world. However, in actuality, the strength of the Soviet Union had not yet been developed to the degree that it could compete with America for world domination. The 1962 Cuban missile crisis is clear evidence. That crisis was the first test of strength in the U.S.-Soviet struggle for world domination, with the result that the Soviet Union started out with adventurism and ended up with capitulationism.

The imperialist camp, due to mutual competition, economic crises, capitalist policies, imbalance in economic developments and the pounding by a storm of revolutionary movements in the world, saw an acute aggravation of the internal contradictions of its various forces. The rate of economic growth in Western Europe and Japan (excluding Great Britain) all exceeded America's. From 1960 to 1964 the growth rate in Japan and West Germany was 16.3 and 7 percent,

respectively, while it was only 4.6 percent in the United States. After the countries of Western Europe had built up their own economic power, they naturally demanded more freedom from the fetters of American imperialism. They further strengthened their competitiveness with America and struggled against American controls. Following the establishment of the European Common Market, De Gaulle proclaimed in 1962 that he wanted to Confront America with an "economically, politically and militarily united Europe." He refused to be a satellite of America and carried out an independent foreign policy. In 1963 the British Prime Minister MacMillan also stated: "We are America's partner, not its servant, nor its satellite." All this shows clearly that the trend in the imperialist camp was toward a weakening of reliance on America.

The second phase: 1965-68

After the 1962 Cuban missile crisis and after its setback, the Soviet Union would not resign itself to defeat but decided to engage in a fierce struggle with the United States for nuclear superiority. It devoted all its energy to the development of nuclear guided missiles and toward the end of the sixties it had attained a level of approximate parity with the United States. As the struggle with American imperialism for world domination continued, the U.S.-Soviet relationship entered a new phase. In 1968 the Soviet Union outrageously invaded Czechoslovakia; this is an event of great significance in the history of international relations and in the history of the international communist movement. The Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia totally exposed the hegemonism of the Soviet Union and demonstrated that the Soviet Union had become a typical hegemonic superpower. In opening the eyes of the world to the true face of Soviet hegemonism and in initiating the world's struggle against Soviet hegemonism, this event is of far-reaching significance for the future international relations.

The third phase: 1968-72

Since the beginning of the sixties, there was an unprecedented upsurge in national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. As they employed armed struggle, political struggle or both together, to fight for their national independence, they won brilliant victories. From the war's end to the end of 1972, almost 80 countries won their independence. Of the total of 132 members in the United Nations, 99 were developing nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America. But this time the old colonial setup collapsed, and the Third World finally became active on the international political stage. They became a new force that arose from the independence gained by a number of colonies after the war; that awakened and matured to full strength in the anti imperialist, antihegemonist struggle and that developed in the course of the great unrest, great division and great reorganizations of the various political forces in the world. In the anti-imperialist, antihegemonist struggle, the countries of the Third World supported each other and united in their fight. The state of affairs at the United Nations, where the great powers formerly always manipulated and monopolized things, began to be broken up, and the voice of justice resounded through the great hall of the United

Nations. The 26th UN General Assembly in 1971 was a most significant meeting. Thanks to the united struggle of all medium and small countries who stood for justice, and with an overwhelming majority of 76 votes, the assembly adopted the resolution to restore to China its legitimate rights in the United Nations. This fact fully demonstrates the great, and daily growing, power of the Third World countries in international affairs. The era of superpower tyranny, and of their freedom to do as they pleased, had become a thing of the past.

After its seat in the United Nations was restored to China in 1971, the U.S. President, Nixon, visited China in February 1972 and began the process of normalization of relations between the two countries. This is an important milestone not only in Sino-American relations, proclaiming the bankruptcy of a more than 20-year policy of hostility and containment toward China, but also as it was of inestimable significance for international relations. Soon afterwards, in September 1972, the Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka visited China, normalizing Sino-Japanese relations and opening a new historical chapter in the relations of the two countries. Soon after Nixon's visit to China, in January 1973, the Paris agreement was signed and American troops were withdrawn from Vietnam. The signing of the agreement signified the total defeat of America's policy of aggression, and America began to adjust its global strategy. From the time of the early seventies, American imperialism has been on the decline.

Militarily, following its defeat in China and in its aggression against Korea, America suffered another grievous defeat in its war of aggression against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Economically, there had been five economic crises in the period from the end of the war to 1972, and a large deficit appeared in America's international balance of payments. From 1950 to 1970 the trade deficit rose to \$48.8 billion, and its economic growth rate continued to lag behind that of West Germany and Japan. From 1965 to 1970, the Japanese and West German growth rates were 14.5 and 5.8 percent, respectively, while America's was merely 4 percent. In foreign relations America can no more pose as a powerful overlord, do as it pleases, order people about and act domineeringly. All the countries of Western Europe and Japan are increasingly becoming America's economic competitors and opponents and politically they act independently according to what they consider right; none will submit to America in domination anymore. All these facts demonstrate the serious decline in America's hegemonic position.

Just when American imperialism is going downhill, the Soviet Union is building itself up step by step into a superpower. Its economic disparity with the United States is diminishing day by day, and it has overtaken the United States in nuclear armament, in conventional armament and conventional troop strength. Following the rapid expansion of its economic strength, and especially its military strength, it has become even more reckless in its infiltrations in all regions of the world. In 1969 the Soviet Union invaded our territory, the Zhenbao Island, and it has taken advantage of every opportunity to infiltrate politically and economically and to fill every vacuum in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In brief, the various political powers have experienced a great turbulence, great divisions and great reorganizations since the sixties, and this has resulted in a realignment of various of the world's political structures, this has clearly shaped three distinctive worlds. It was exactly as Comrade Deng Xiaoping later stated at the special session of the UN General Assembly: "There actually exist three sides, three worlds, in the world, that are mutually related and yet also mutually contradictory. The United States and the Soviet Union make up the first world; the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and other regions make up the Third World; the developed countries between the two make up the second world."⁵

International Relations now begin to enter the third period.

The third period: 1972 to today

This is a new era with the Soviet Union and the United States competing for world domination and the people of the whole world opposing these two hegemonic powers. The main contradiction in the world during this period is the contradiction and struggle of the people of the whole world with imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism, whose core is the Soviet Union and the United States. This mainly means, the two superpowers competing for world domination and the people of the whole world opposing hegemonism and fighting to protect world peace and international security. An important special feature is that the role of the Third World in international affairs is growing stronger day by day.

This period from its beginning up to now has lasted only 10 years and cannot suitably be subdivided into smaller divisions.

The development, from America being the sole hegemonic power, to having the two hegemonic powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, competing for world domination, is the regular effect of the imbalance in imperialist political and economic developments, and of the imperialist struggle for world domination. It is a product of the historical developments which followed the conclusion of World War II.

Precisely as previously stated, the America of the seventies is an imperialism already waning, going from bad to worse and declining. However, today's America still has far more abundant economic strength than all the other capitalist countries and the Soviet Union; this economic condition is what allows it to continue to contend for world domination. The United States still has an enormous military strength, far in excess of every other imperialist country; this military condition is what allows it to contend for world domination with the Soviet Union. History proves that imperialism is always fighting for world domination. The reactionary forces will not withdraw from history's stage all of their own accord. Lenin once said: "'World domination' is the substance of imperialist policy."⁶ Even though America, in line with its power situation, will readjust its strategic deployment and effect a strategic withdrawal, its objective is still to use every means at its disposal to protect the interests it has already acquired and to pursue its policy of

world domination. It intends to contend for world domination with the newly arrived superpower, the Soviet Union, also to control and bully the states and peoples of the second world, but particularly those of the Third World. In the question of Taiwan, which is part of our territory, America continues to interfere in our internal affairs and to violate our sovereignty. It continues to station troops in South Korea, connives with Israeli aggressors, supports South Africa's invasion of Angola, interferes in the domestic politics of certain Central American countries, etc.

The Soviet Union is a newly arrived superpower. As stated before, following the expansion of its power, it has become more and more reckless in its infiltration and expansion into all regions of the world. It has launched a worldwide struggle with the United States, from Europe to Asia, Africa and Latin America, on land, sea and in the air. Although the main point of conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States is in Europe, the main area of struggle is in the Third World. The Soviet Union supports Vietnam in its invasion of Kampuchea and control of Laos. It went even so far as to stage an armed invasion of Afghanistan. The main source of today's unrest and turmoil in the world is the worldwide struggle of the superpowers trying to gain their objective of world domination. It looks as if the struggle between the two hegemonic powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, will be a protracted one.

As the menace of the two hegemonic powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, grows more serious day by day, the countries and peoples of the second world also have to suffer, to varying degrees, domination, threats and bullying by the superpowers. Therefore, on the one hand, they demand to free themselves from domination and bullying by the superpowers. They struggle to protect their sovereignty and national interests. Furthermore, starting out from their own interests, to a certain degree they will compromise with the countries of the Third World and adjust their relations with them. On the other hand, the countries of the second world, because of some military or economic dependence on the superpowers, or for reasons of their social systems or history, maintain ties of a hundred and one kinds with the superpowers. At the same time, because of their intrinsic imperialist character or for historical reasons, some countries of the second world still engage in exploitation and domination of the countries of the Third World; some, to this day, still retaining different forms of colonial relations, and some even go so far as to wage war on them, the strong bullying the weak.

The abrupt rise of the Third World is a major event of our era. The development of the Third World into the main force of the people's fight against imperialism and hegemonism is the natural outcome of the era of imperialism. At the end of World War II, there were only 29 independent states in Asia, Africa and Latin America; today they have increased to 126. They comprise 2/3 of the world's population and territory, and 78 percent of the member states of the United Nations. The Third World has abundant natural resources, holds strategic regions and is, therefore, the major target of attack by the hegemonic powers. In addition, the countries of the Third World have suffered the heaviest oppression and the most serious exploitation throughout history,

conflicts and struggle between the two hegemonic powers with the Third World are, therefore, inevitable; and the role of the principal force against hegemonism will historically fall on the shoulders of the states and peoples of the Third World. "Socialist China belongs to the Third World.... China regards it as its own sacred international duty to struggle resolutely together with the countries of the Third World and with all other countries against imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism."⁷

The countries of the Third World use all methods of struggle and fight everywhere in carrying on the struggle, with the two hegemonic powers as the main target. The nonalignment movement that arose in the early sixties with its aim of firm opposition to imperialism and hegemonism and its policy of refraining from alliances with the great powers and any military blocs, is of rapidly growing significance in international affairs, and the contingent in this movement grows stronger by the day. Its member states have grown from an original 17 to the present 95. The oil war of the Arab states in 1973, the struggle of the Latin American countries to initiate a 200 nautical mile limit of territorial waters, the calling of the 6th special meeting of the UN General Assembly in 1974, the summit conference of 22 heads of state from North and South America in Mexico in October 1982, the "New Delhi Consultations" (South-South conference) called by India in February of this year and attended by over 40 developing countries, the establishment of various regional, organizational and trade-oriented organs, these are all important events attracting worldwide attention. We can also see from these events that the Third World, apart from struggling to protect its independence and safeguard its national sovereignty, is also taking further steps and fighting to change the old unfair international economic relations and to establish a new order in international economic affairs. This is a matter of greatest strategic significance. The peoples of Afghanistan and Kampuchea have no fear of brutal violence; and their heroic fight to firm resistance against the Soviet and Vietnamese aggressors, the struggle of the various Arab peoples against the Israeli expansionism which is supported by the United States, the struggle of the various peoples of Africa against the racism of South Africa and its expansionism, etc., all are dealing heavy blows to the hegemonism of the superpowers and to regions that connive and support the policy of aggression and expansionism of hegemonism. They are all making important contributions toward safeguarding world peace and international security.

An overall view of the course of history of the world's international relations shows us that it is essentially a gradual transition from an era when great powers manipulated and controlled at will the fate of all the peoples of the world to an era when the peoples of the world, especially formerly oppressed nations, will themselves control their own destinies. Even though the future struggle of the peoples of the world will still be protracted and tortuous as well as complex, as long as they persist and stay united, support each other and resolutely fight against imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism, of which the Soviet Union and the United States are the center, the final victory will certainly belong to the people of the whole world.

FOOTNOTES

1. "Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 21, People's Publishing Company, 1959, p 124.
2. Ibid.
3. Mao Zedong, "Speech at the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union Commemorating the 40th Anniversary of the October Revolution," in RENMIN RIBAO, 7 November 1957.
4. "Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 22, People's Publishing Company, 1958, p 303.
5. "Speech by Deng Xiaoping at the Special Session of the UN General Assembly" in HONG QI, No 5 (1974).
6. "Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 23, People's Publishing Company 1958, p 26.
7. Hu Yaobang, "Comprehensively Open a New Phase in our Socialist Modernization Drive," People's Publishing Company, 1982, p 42.

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CSO: 4005/733

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG FETES RWANDAN PRESIDENT

OW130957 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 May (XINHUA)--The Democratic People's Republic of Korea firmly supports the entire African people in their just struggle for total liberation and unity of Africa.

The support was pledged by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and president of KPRK, today at a dinner in honor of the visiting Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana and his party.

President Kim Il-song said the present world situation calls for strong political solidarity and close economic and technical cooperation among the non-aligned and Third World countries, so that they fight more resolutely against aggression, war and splitting activities by the imperialists.

President Habyarimana in reply said the relations of cooperation between Korea and Rwanda embody solidarity between developing countries, which constitutes a major force promoting the establishment of a new international economic order.

The Rwandan government and people follow with deep interest the unremitting efforts made by President Kim Il-song for the realization of an independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, he said. The Rwandan president is convinced that the Korean people's just cause for reunification will surely win.

Habyarimana arrived here this morning for an official and friendly visit to Korea. This is his second visit to Korea following the previous one in 1978.

CSO: 4000/131

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER CONCLUDES ASEAN TOUR

OW102106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Tokyo, 10 May (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone returned here tonight after concluding his 11-day tour of the five ASEAN states and Brunei.

During his visits to Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, the Philippines, Malaysia and Brunei, Nakasone held talks with the leaders of these countries on international issues of common concern and bilateral relations. Press reports here quoted Nakasone as telling reporters in Kuala Lumpur before his departure for home that his tour of these countries had deepened the understanding between him and the leaders of these countries. He pledged to further enhance Japan's relations with the ASEAN states by accelerating economic, scientific and technological and personnel exchanges.

"Nihon Keizai Shimbun" said in an editorial today, through this tour, Japan had obtained the understanding by the leaders of these countries of Japan's policy, but certainly not their unconditional approval of Japan's future action. The editorial said the attention of the people in the southeast Asian region focused on Japan's defence issue. This showed that the "abominable memory" of the occupation of this region by Japanese troops during World War II still remains. MAINICHI SHIMBUN said editorially that the leaders of these countries all showed understanding of Japan's explanation on its defence policy, which they insisted must be pursued "within the framework of the constitution."

CSO: 4000/131

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' REPORTS ON NAKASONE'S ASEAN TOUR

OW091942 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA)--Japan is determined to commit itself to self-defense and not to becoming a military power, threatening neighboring countries, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told a luncheon attended by Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed and senior officials and diplomats in Kuala Lumpur today, according to reports from there.

The Japanese prime minister arrived in Kuala Lumpur yesterday for a 3-day visit to Malaysia, the fifth leg of his tour of ASEAN and Brunei.

He said the maintenance of close and friendly relations with ASEAN was a major pillar of Japan's foreign policy. His tour of ASEAN was to further strengthen relations and to put it in a new dimension, he added.

Addressing a press conference today in Kuala Lumpur, the Japanese prime minister expressed Japan's support for ASEAN's stand toward the problem of Kampuchea. He stressed that Japanese aid to Vietnam would remain frozen until it withdrew all its troops from Kampuchea.

He promised Japanese technology for the industrial development of Malaysia and other members of the ASEAN. He said his discussions with ASEAN leaders were "fruitful, productive and cordial."

Earlier today, Nakasone and Mahathir held a two-hour talk on economic and trade issues.

"Dr Mahathir pointed out that the balance of trade was no longer in Malaysia's favor and Malaysia wanted to get more of Malaysian exports, not only commodities but manufactured products, into Japan," a Malaysian Government spokesman said at a briefing after the talks.

Japan is Malaysia's largest trading partner and leading investor. Japan is a major customer of Malaysian palm oil, rubber, tin and oil but the balance of trade was in Japan's favor in 1982 by \$600 million compared to a \$500 million surplus in Malaysia's favor 2 years earlier.

The Japanese prime minister was due to leave Kuala Lumpur tomorrow for a 4-hour visit to Brunei, an exporter of oil and natural gas to Japan.

CSO: 4000/131

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

S. AFRICAN NEW CONSTITUTION SHARPLY CRITICIZED

OW090917 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Gaborone, 8 May (XINHUA)--South Africa's new draft constitution has met sharp criticism from various political circles because it excludes rights of the blacks and provides an extremely powerful president.

The draft version, called "The Republic of South Africa Constitution Bill, 1983," was introduced to parliament on 5 May.

According to the bill, the president will be elected by an electoral college consisting of 50, 25 and 13 members elected separately by the white, colored and Indian MPS. The president will assume the duties of the prime minister and commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

Leader of the opposition progressive Federal Party Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert said the bill totally excludes blacks with discriminatory law and practices remaining in the statute books.

President of the Transvaal Indian Congress E. Jaffat described the constitutional proposals as raw apartheid dressed up in new clothes. He pointed out that there is no provision for real participation in government by non-whites and that political control will be more firm in the hands of the national party.

Chairman of the Sowetos Committee of ten N. H. Motlana said the constitution ignores the black people who account for 70 percent of the country's population. Power sharing between Africans and non-Africans "is the only real solution to the country's growing problems," he said.

President of Inkatha Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said the biggest flaw in Bothas "new deal" is that it excludes Africans. "This whole fuss won't take off without Africans," he said.

The right-wing Conservative Party and Herstivte National Party also rejected the draft constitution as they believe that the existing white parliament was the exclusive property of the white group.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ISRAEL ACCEPTS 'IN PRINCIPLE' LEBANESE ACCORD

OW062130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Beirut, 6 May (XINHUA)--The Israeli cabinet today accepted in principle the Lebanese draft agreement on troops withdrawal but demanded "clarifications of security and political problems," according to Israeli radio reports.

Cabinet spokesman Dan Meridor made the remarks in a statement he read after a 7-hour cabinet meeting.

The Lebanese draft agreement conveyed to Israel by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who went to Israel on 4 May for the fourth time during his Lebanon-Israel shuttle diplomacy.

It was reported that Lebanon's draft agreement proposed to designate Sa'd Haddad as deputy commander of the Lebanese Army unit charged with the task of maintaining security in Southern Lebanon.

Israeli-Lebanese relations would not be examined until after a 6-month transition period beginning after the withdrawal of foreign troops, the draft agreement said.

The draft proposed to set up five supervision teams to ensure that Israel is no longer threatened along its northern border. The teams would be placed under the direction of a tripartite (Israeli-Lebanese-U.S.) committee and would include no more than 50 Israeli soldiers.

Shultz left Jerusalem today for Amman and Syria to hold talks with leaders of these two countries.

Meanwhile, two Syrian newspapers said they rejected the draft agreement because the proposed appointment of Haddad as deputy commander of the army unit in Southern Lebanon could pave the way for Israel's mandate of the region.

CSO: 4000/130

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEBANESE PRESIDENT ON TROOP PULLOUT ACCORD

OW062102 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Beirut, 6 May (XINHUA)--Lebanon will have no hesitation in signing an accord which will help ensure its independence and liberate its land without infringing upon its sovereignty and dignity, President Amin al-Jumayyil said today.

He said Lebanon will refuse to sign any accord of humiliation which violates the above principle.

Al-Jumayyil made these remarks in a speech at a ceremony marking the graduation of a group of army cadet officers.

He said the ongoing talks are based on an independent decision made by Lebanon in its own interest. As a sovereign and independent nation, Lebanon brooks no guardianship or dictates, he added.

It was reported that in his current Lebanon-Israel shuttle U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz produced a draft accord on troops withdrawal from Lebanon. The accord was described by Lebanon as being based on Lebanon's "final position" and has been taken by Shultz to Israel for consent.

Al-Jumayyil said that negotiations or no negotiations, Lebanon will not give up the principle of safeguarding its national sovereignty, nor the principle that it belongs to the Arab world.

Al-Jumayyil condemned yesterday's shelling on Beirut, which, he said, was aimed at creating an atmosphere of terrorism and disturbance at the expense of Lebanon's national prestige and the lives of innocent people.

Al-Jumayyil alerted the air force and artillery for combat in the wake of Thursday's shelling of the capital.

"We shall repel any attack on public security and any challenge to state authority," he said.

He said no renewed bombardment of Beirut would stop him from seeking withdrawal of all foreign armies from Lebanon.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' ANALYZES FALL OF ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

OW051435 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Rome, 4 May (XINHUA)--President Alessandro Pertini dissolved parliament today to pave the way for an early general election in June.

The dramatic change in the political situation stemmed mainly from the deteriorating economic situation and the major political parties' divergences over economic policies.

According to the Italian Institute of Statistics, industrial production dropped by 6.9 percent in the first 2 months of this year as compared with the same period of last year.

During the first quarter of 1983, inflation rate rose to 16.4 percent, higher than the average rate in 1982 and the government's target of 13 percent.

The number of unemployed totalled 2.21 million in January 1983, an increase of 130,000 people over the same period of 1982.

The trade deficit last year reached 16,960 billion liras (roughly 12.5 billion U.S. dollars). But it was added by an additional 2.7 billion U.S. dollars during the first 2 months of 1983.

In 1982, the international payments deficit was up to 2,500 billion liras (more than 1.8 billion U.S. dollars), as compared with 1,500 billion liras in surplus in 1981.

The country also incurred foreign debts of about 50 billion U.S. dollars in 1982, an increase of one billion U.S. dollars over the previous year.

The 1983 financial budget deficit is estimated at 76,000 billion liras (about 56 billion U.S. dollars), an increase of 11,000 billion liras (about eight billion U.S. dollars) over 1982.

Faced with this difficult economic situation, members of Premier Amintore Fanfani's four-party coalition government, formed by the Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Liberals, often squabbled over the policies to deal with the economic woes, with the Christian Democrats wrangling fiercely with the Socialists.

The Christian Democrats stand for an austerity policy, including a drastic tax increase, cutback of public spending and wage control, in an effort to combat inflation and boost the competitiveness of Italian products.

But, the Socialist advocate increased public investment to stimulate production and reduce unemployment.

Contradictions among the parties became acute at the turn of the year when they debated the tax policy and the national budget. The chamber of deputies approved the budget after much heated debate.

On 22 April, leader of the Socialist Party Bettino Craxi announced the withdrawal of his party's support for the Fanfani Government, saying the latter had done its "duty."

Although the Christian Democrats oppose an early general election, they can find no means to solve the contradictions.

As the other parties have no panacea either, the Italian president had to dissolve both houses and agree upon an early general election, the fourth in 12 years.

However, well informed sources here believed that the socialists may have a gain of votes in the forthcoming election, but no great change is expected in the political pattern after the election.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FRG'S KOHL ON USSR CONSULTATIONS, SECURITY THREAT

OW052319 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Bonn, 4 May (XINHUA)--Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl today called for regular consultations with the Soviet Union and denounced it at the same time for threatening the security of its neighboring countries and pursuing an expansionist policy.

In a speech before the Federal Assembly (Bundestag) this morning on his government's program for the next 4 years, Kohl also made known that he will travel to the Soviet Union for a visit on 4 July.

"I intend, if we can agree on this, to pursue this dialogue in future with a certain regularity," Kohl said.

The chancellor, however, stressed at the same time his government's friendship with the United States, saying "our deep-rooted friendship with the United States remains the cornerstone of our alliance."

Because of geographical and historical reasons, Kohl continued, West Germany was much concerned about maintaining good relations with both the West and the East. He said Federal Germany understood the Soviet security needs, "but nothing can justify the Soviet Union's excessive rearmament that the Soviets use to threaten their neighbors and blackmail them."

To better relations with the Soviet Union and East European countries which was also a major concern of his, Kohl said that Federal Germany was willing to continue to pursue the guidelines of seeking mutual understanding, mutual trust and cooperation with Warsaw Pact countries on the basis of existing treaties.

On disarmament, Kohl said that his guide to action was to "create peace through continued reduction of arms." He said he stood for all-round disarmament and a drastic cut of nuclear weapons by both the West and the East. He called on the Soviet Union to adopt "a decisive step" at the Geneva talks on reducing missiles in Europe. Kohl said the latest U.S. proposal, adopted after close consultations within the alliance, was just and constructive, and that even an interim agreement on it will also be in the interests of the Soviet Union.

The goal of the West, Kohl went on to say, remained the "zero" option. "If the Soviet Union is not ready to bring about security in Europe through dis-

armament then we will have to bring about security by deploying American medium-range missiles."

The Federal German chancellor also called for talks at all levels between Federal Germany and Democratic Germany, with a view to achieving tangible progress in relations between the two countries.

On relations with the Third World, Kohl said that his government wanted to expand the existing good relations with countries in Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Latin America and the South Atlantic region.

On relations with China, Kohl said that there had been common interests and traditional cultural relations between the two countries, and his government will continue to develop relations with China. "China is a major factor in world politics," he noted.

Turning to home affairs, Kohl pointed out that his government has made a new start in readjusting the state budget, in reinforcing national security system, in instilling new courage in the business and in restoring confidence among the people. He said that his government's "reform program" had won approval from electors in the March elections, and economic recovery has begun. Kohl however conceded that in surmounting the economic difficulties, there was a long way to go, and the task to fight massive unemployment remained the government's primary goal.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

USSR MEDIA COMMENT ON LEBANON-ISRAEL PEACE PACT

OW132059 Beijing XINHUA in English 1919 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Moscow, 13 May (XINHUA)--The Soviet media has stressed that the Lebanon-Israel accord on troop withdrawal from Lebanon would result in serious consequences if it were put into action.

The media have recently commented that the accord would lead to the realization step by step of President Reagan's Middle East peace plan and to an increase in the U.S. military presence in Lebanon and other Arab nations.

PRAVDA said in its comments yesterday that "Washington promised that it would ask Israel to withdraw its troops from Lebanon but it did nothing in deed and concentrated its efforts to realize the so-called 'Reagan plan' in the Near East."

It said U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's Middle East trip was aimed at turning Lebanon into a base for the U.S. military presence in the Near East.

The Soviet media also pointed out that Israel was ready to make a military attack on Syria. TASS said on 10 May that "Israeli militarists are steadily preparing an invasion of Syria."

There are signs that Moscow has showed much concern over the current situation in the Middle East.

TASS in a statement on 9 May criticised the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

The IZVESTIA said in a commentary on 11 May the attempt to solve the complicated problem of the Arab-Israeli dispute by force "would aggravate the tension in the Near East and have a negative effect on the whole international situation as well. Responsibility for all this rests fully with Washington and Tel Aviv."

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLISH NATIONAL REBIRTH MOVEMENT MEETING ENDS

OW100846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Warsaw, 9 May (XINHUA)--The 3-day First National Congress of the Polish Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) closed here today.

The PRON is a social-political mass organization emerging in Poland after a state of siege was declared on 13 December 1981. It now has a membership of more than 600,000.

At the opening session on 7 May, Professor J. Kostrzewski, vice-chairman of the provisional national council of the PRON, delivered a programmatic report. He said that the PRON is "a new phenomenon in the political life of Poland." Referring to the fundamental tasks of the PRON, the report said that through organizing consultations and mediating disputes, the PRON will promote "an understanding" among the Poles on the basic issues of the nation and country, and "help free the country from its crisis and maintain stability within the country" so as to "restore to Poland the position it enjoyed in the world."

The congress adopted a declaration and a constitution of the PRON and a "message to the nation." It also expressed welcome to Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland in June and hoped that the visit would help "advance normally in Polish life."

The congress elected a 400-member national council of the PRON. The noted Roman Catholic writer Jan Dobraczynski was elected chairman of the council.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the central committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, prime minister and chairman of the military council of national salvation, attended the congress. Speaking at the congress, he urged the Polish people to reach an understanding, get united and make a concerted effort to solve their problems by themselves. He hoped that the PRON "would provide the authorities with means and ways to resolve various kinds of complicated problems."

CSO: 4000/130

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRITAIN, IRELAND TRY TO PATCH UP RELATIONS

OW060306 Beijing XINHUA in English 0224 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] London, 5 May (XINHUA)--Britain's Northern Ireland Secretary James Prior met Ireland's Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald in Dublin today for talks aimed at patching up relations between the two countries.

Prior's unannounced first trip to Ireland since taking office, described by officials as informal and private, was noted by the press here as having a serious purpose.

Relations between the two countries have been under strain since the Falklands war last year as the then Irish Government under Charles Harghey did not back Britain's Falklands policy and Ireland was unhappy over the British policy in Northern Ireland.

No substantive announcement was expected from Prior's meetings with Irish officials, including talks with deputy Prime Minister Dick Spring and Foreign Minister Peter Barry, but it was reported that high on the list of topics was likely to be Britain's latest attempt at power-sharing in Northern Island. The British have formed the Northern Island assembly, which is boycotted by the Catholic nationalist parties.

Ireland, on the other hand, has established an all-Ireland forum to discuss a new united Ireland, but the attempt is boycotted by the leaders of the protestant majority in the British-ruled Northern Ireland.

The Irish TIMES reported today that Prior said he would like to try to put things right. He said the planned talks would be on matters of mutual interest.

Meanwhile, in London today, the Irish Ambassador Eamon Kennedy delivered a formal protest note to the British foreign office over Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine's reported criticism of Ireland's neutrality policy.

A report in today's Irish TIMES quoted Heseltine as criticizing smaller European countries such as Ireland for relying on NATO to carry out defence responsibilities for the whole of Europe.

CSO: 4000/130

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS INFLICT LOSSES ON ENEMY TROOPS

OW131123 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Islamabad, 13 May (XINHUA)--The Afghan guerrillas have since late April continued their attacks on the Soviet-Karmal troops in various provinces, inflicting more casualties and losses of equipment on the enemy forces, according to reports reaching here.

On 27 April, the guerrillas in Zabul Province killed eight Soviet advisors and many government soldiers during a raid on a convoy. They also captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

The guerrillas of Kunar Province on 8 May ambushed a convoy proceeding from Jalalabad, the capital of Nangarhar Province, to Asadabad, center of Kunar Province, destroying two tanks and one military vehicle.

In Helmand Province, the guerrillas attacked a mobile Soviet-Karmal force late last month, killing two army officers and six soldiers and destroying two jeeps.

On 2 May the guerrillas downed a Soviet helicopter in Marki Khel area, Khugyani District of Nangarhar Province. The eight persons on board the plane were killed. The guerrillas also wiped out 11 officers and men and wounded many others when they attacked a military post the same day.

On 29 April, the guerrillas of Ghazni Province surrounded the Soviet-Karmal troops in Gailan subdivision along the Kabul-Qandahar highway, killing six soldiers.

On 1 May 29 Karmal soldiers of the army units in Khost District of Paktia Province defected and joined the resistance forces with their weapons.

CSO: 4000/131

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FORMER AFGHAN OFFICIAL CONDEMNS USSR OCCUPATION

OW161852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Islamabad, 16 May (XINHUA)--The Soviet troops have been landed in a predicament in Afghanistan as they can neither subjugate the Afghan people nor withdraw from there, said Ahmed Ali Sultani, former president of Afghan educational radio and television.

In his interview with XINHUA correspondent here today, Sultani described the Soviet occupation troops as locusts scattered all over Afghanistan.

He said the Soviet troops do not feel secure. They conducted house-to-house searches in the whole Kabul City for five or six times every month. The Soviet and Karmal troops often broke into people's houses at small hours and committed looting. In Kabul, no one is dare to walk in the street after 6 pm. Young men would be forcibly conscripted.

He added that his younger brother was killed by Soviet soldiers, and his aged mother lost the sight of both eyes as a result.

He told of the sufferings of his people since last year from Soviet bombing of villages and burning of harvested crops.

The Soviet Union has imposed strong control over education and radio and TV broadcasting in Afghanistan, he said. Now the 12-year educational system has been replaced by the Soviet's 10-year system, he added.

"Our national educational program worked out with UNESCO help was terminated. We had no alternative but to broadcast what the chief Soviet advisor in the Ministry of Education had approved," Sultani noted.

"No Afghan official can make his own decision, but he must obey directives from Soviet advisors. This has led to the fact that 80 percent of qualified employees have dropped their posts in the government radio and defected to support the Mojahedin in their resistances against Soviet occupation," he added.

The Afghan people, he stressed, love dignity, independence and freedom. Though it takes time and sacrifice, the Afghan Mojahedin will eventually force the Soviet troops out of Afghanistan," Sultani said.

CSO: 4000/131

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MEETING ON PALESTINE RIGHTS IN MALAYSIA ENDS

OW062024 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 6 May (XINHUA)--Three documents on the question of Palestine and the Lebanon problem were adopted at the closing session of the 4-day Asia-Pacific regional meeting on the question of Palestine here this afternoon.

"The question of Palestine constitutes the core of the conflict in the Middle East," said one of the documents known as "recommendations" of the meeting.

"No settlement of the conflict can be just and complete without the attainment of the inalienable right of the Palestinians to return to their homes and property from which they have been displaced and uprooted," it said.

It stressed "the imperative necessity for the total and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, for a just, durable and comprehensive solution to the conflict in the Middle East."

The meeting called upon the United Nations Security Council to take prompt, firm and effective measures and actions to establish an independent sovereign Palestinian state in Palestine through the implementation of all relevant United Nations resolutions.

The meeting called on the UN Security Council to establish appropriate institutional arrangements for the establishment of an independent sovereign Palestinian state in Palestine.

The meeting called on the Asian and Pacific states to establish diplomatic relations with the Palestine Liberation Organization, and to encourage the observance of 29 November as the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people.

Another document of the meeting "special resolution on Lebanon" said: "The meeting considers Israeli actions in Lebanon as constituting a threat to international peace and security. The meeting therefore requests the United Nations Security Council to take appropriate measures in order to compel Israel to implement the resolutions of the Security Council demanding the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the entire Lebanese territory."

CSO: 4000/131

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO CONSIDER CYPRIOT ISSUE

OW110816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] United Nations, 10 May (XINHUA)--The government of Cyprus today called for renewed personal involvement of the UN Secretary General in the search for a solution to the problem of Cyprus.

The call was contained in a statement made by Cypriot Foreign Minister N. A. Rolandis at a plenary meeting of the United Nations General Assembly whose 37th session resumed this afternoon. This is the first time since 1979 that the assembly has taken up the Cypriot issue.

Rolandis said the recourse to the assembly was not aimed at disturbing the inter-communal process. "On the contrary, it aims at its correct orientation," he added. The UN-sponsored inter-communal talks have been going on intermittently between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots since 1979.

Cyprus has been virtually partitioned since 1974 when the Greek-Cypriots overthrew President Makarios and Turkish troops occupied the northern part of the island.

Rolandis said: "The presence of the Turkish troops of occupation in Cyprus is the cardinal factor for the lack of progress in the inter-communal negotiations." "A foreign army simply pours oil on the flames," he added.

After his speech, the plenary meeting was adjourned for the special political committee to meet to give the two Cypriot communities an opportunity to express their views. The Turkish Cypriots, however, boycotted the meeting as they deemed the holding of a full assembly session denied their community equal representation. The 4-day plenary meeting will resume consideration of the problem tomorrow.

CSO: 4000/131

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MOKHTAR AT KUALA LUMPUR PALESTINE RALLY

Beijing XINHUA in English 1115 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 4 May (XINHUA)--Some 5,000 people held a mass rally here last night in support of the Palestinian people in their just struggle for regaining their legitimate national rights.

"The show of support for Palestine" rally was also attended by PLO political department Director Faruq Qaddumi, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and secretary-general of the organization of Islamic Conference Habib Chatti, who are in Kuala Lumpur to attend the Asia-Pacific regional meeting on the question of Palestine.

Speaking at the rally, Umno Youth Chief Anwar Ibrahim said that Malaysians should continue giving moral and material support to the Palestinian people.

He said such support was important to show that Malaysians were with the Palestinian people in their fight for an independent state.

He said the support must not end until a permanent solution had been found to the Palestinian issue.

Mokhtar, who also addressed the rally, said the Indonesian people were also giving their fullest support to Palestine.

He said a seminar on the Palestinian issue would be held in Jakarta following the Asian Conference on the question of Palestine which began in Kuala Lumpur on 3 May.

In his speech Qaddumi criticized the United States President Ronald Reagan's peace plan, saying that it ignored the right of an independent state.

CSO: 4000/131

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SIHANOUK PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIANS

OW042130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1402 GMT 4 May 83

[All quotation marks and punctuation as received]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 4 May (XINHUA)--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, today pledged here his country's continued support for the Palestinian people's effort to recover their lost territories including Jerusalem.

Speaking at the UN-sponsored Asia-Pacific meeting on the question of Palestine which began general debate today, Sihanouk said, Kampuchea has always strongly supported the just struggle of the Palestinian people to regain their inalienable right to self-determination and others. "We support the heroic struggle conducted by PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians for the creation of an independent and sovereign state of Palestine," he added.

Pointing to the fact that "Kampuchea and Palestine have paralled destinies, he said: Our two nations and their leaders are helping each other in their vital and important struggle. Our two nations are determined to regain their national independence, sovereignty, their territorial integrity and the withdrawal of foreign forces who occupied our land."

In South East Asia and the Far East, he said, it is clear that peace, security and stability cannot be assured without the observance of the resolutions on Kampuchea made by the UN General Assembly." It is the same case in the Middle East where the above-mentioned objectives cannot be attained without resolving the fundamental question of Palestine," he noted.

Also speaking at today's session were foreign ministers of Sri Lanka, Indonesia, India, Iraq, Papua New Guinea, Bangladesh and others.

The meeting is the fourth regional meeting held in preparation for the international conference on the question of Palestine scheduled for 16-27 August in Paris. About 300 delegates from 40 countries are attending.

Sri Lanka Foreign Minister Abdul Carder Shahul Hameed said that "Israel must withdraw completely from all Palestinian and other Arab territories and that the Palestinian people must be allowed to return to their homes to achieve

self-determination and establish their own independent state without interference." "The PLO is the sole authentic representative of the Palestinian people and that they must participate on an equal footing in any negotiations towards a settlement," he added.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr Mokhtar pointed out "the Middle East has become an area of contention for influence by the super powers." He said, "the core of the Palestinian problem is the denial to the Palestinian people of their inalienable right to establish an independent state of their own," a right Indonesia has always supported.

Indian Foreign Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao said, "the core of the Palestinian problem is the right of the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable rights, including the right to establish an independent state of their own."

CSO: 4000/131

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

TOKYO RALLY 14 MAY MARKS 'KAMPUCHEA DAY'

OW141922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Tokyo, 14 May (XINHUA)--A rally here today called for the speedy implementation of UN resolutions on Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea and the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea.

A resolution adopted at this afternoon's rally organized by Kampuchea Conference Japanese Organizing Committee (KCJOC) to mark "83's Kampuchea Day" also called for continued moral support and humanitarian aid for the Kampucheans.

Addressing the rally, Mrs Ieng Thirith, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, said recently, the Vietnamese aggressors have been performing their farce of "partial withdrawal" in an attempt to deceive public opinion.

If Hanoi succeeded in its cheating it will thrust forward in Kampuchea and invade other Asian countries, she said. She called on the peace-loving countries and peoples to join with the Kampuchean people to condemn and frustrate the Vietnamese farce.

She said, the Vietnamese regional hegemonists have had the full blessing of the Soviet global expansionists--Vietnam being a pawn used by Moscow in its plan to seize control of the Strait of Malacca and the Indian Ocean.

She stressed that only by implementing the UN resolutions and the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea, which call for total and unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea, can a genuine solution be found to the problem of Kampuchea.

KCJOC Acting Chairman and Deputy Chairman Tokumatsu Sakamoto and Kozo Sasaki also spoke at the meeting of 180 people.

Representatives from other parts of Japan spoke at the rally and presented aid in funds and material supplies to the Democratic Kampuchean delegation.

Young people sang songs supporting Democratic Kampuchea and films on the Kampuchean resistance forces were shown before the meeting was opened. On Friday evening, KCJOC held a cocktail party to mark "Kampuchea Day." The Democratic Kampuchean delegation and some foreign diplomats joined the party together with representatives from other parts of Japan.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEW OIL WELL FOUND IN PRC-JAPAN EXPLORATION AREA

OW061020 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA)--A new oil well in the Sino-Japanese joint exploration area in the southern part of Bohai Sea was reported to be producing a high oil flow according to an announcement today by the China National Off-shore Oil Corporation (CNOOC).

Tests which started on 23 February and ended on 1 May showed that the well is producing a daily average of 1,600 tons (12,200 barrels) of crude oil and 190,000 cubic meters of natural gas, CNOOC said. The corporation said that this No 1 well in the fifth oil-bearing structure, BZ 34-2, is the eighth of its kind in this part of the Bohai Sea and the "best producer" so far.

Drilling of the 3,823-meter well was done by CNOOC's "Bohai No 8" rig of the Bohai Petroleum Company. Six high oil producing strata have been located, with a total thickness of 83 meters, according to CNOOC.

The corporation added that there are many strata that bear oil between 2,200 and 3,400 meters, all belonging to the tertiary period. "This is another bit of evidence that very rich oil and gas reserves exist in the southern part of the Bohai Sea," CNOOC said.

During the next period of exploration, the corporation said, stress will be laid on the group of oil-bearing structures which include the fifth and three others, namely, BZ 28-I, BZ 25-I and BZ 28-2 oil-bearing structures.

Efforts will be made to conduct detailed seismic surveys and three-dimensional seismic surveys in order to plan new exploration wells and have a clear picture of the fifth structure, BZ 34-2, and other neighbouring structures as soon as possible, CNOOC added.

CSO: 4000/131

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EUROPEAN LABOR MINISTERS DEPLORE JOBLESSNESS

OW061122 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Paris, 5 May (XINHUA)--The labor ministers of West European countries today expressed "deep concern" over the sustained and record unemployment in their countries and said the joblessness threatens the basis of society.

The second conference of European labor ministers concluded its 3-day discussion today and the 20 participating countries agreed that unemployment should be given top priority in their economic and social policies.

At present, there are over 18 million people without jobs in Western Europe and 40 percent of them are under the age of 25.

To deal with the worsening situation, the labor ministers stressed the need to adopt job-creating programs in their respective countries. More investment should be given to industries that produce more jobs and areas most badly hit by unemployment deserve special attention, the ministers agreed.

Job training, they said, constitutes the "basic element" in fighting unemployment.

The ministers failed to agree on whether the shortening of working hours could help alleviate unemployment. While France favored a cut in working hours, Federal Germany and Denmark doubted its effectiveness.

Despite a determination to make common efforts in the fight against unemployment, termed as "the gravest economic and social problem," a West German delegate predicted that it would continue at the present high level for the near future.

CSO: 4000/130

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FAO OFFICIAL HITS DEVELOPED NATIONS OVER GRAIN

OW062218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Ankara, 6 May (XINHUA)--Director General of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization Edouard Saouma said here yesterday one of the major problems facing developing countries is the "fierce competition from the developed countries dumping their subsidized farm surpluses on world markets."

Saouma told a press conference here that "big giants" such as the U.S. and members of the European community not only fully subsidize agriculture, but also subsidize farm exports by giving discounts or long-term credits to the importer, which harms countries like Turkey with agricultural products to sell but with limited means of financial support.

Saouma, who is a Lebanese agronomist, added, "in addition to subsidizing farm products and exports, the developed countries also take protectionist measures against Third World countries to have access to U.S. or European markets."

The developing countries with three-quarters of the world's population accounted for only 20 percent of grain production in 1982 while North America and the EEC piled up the bulk, resulting in superabundant stocks and depressed markets and keen competition, Saouma said.

Overall prices for farm products "have fallen to their lowest level in 30 years. The effects are spread over a wide range of countries," he added.

Saouma described the situation as "very dangerous" for the future of Third World countries who need to trade in order to pay back a total foreign debt burden of 600 billion dollars.

Saouma urged the crop exporting countries, and Turkey in particular, to denounce the big giants' unfair export subsidies and dumping prices at the forthcoming Unctad session to be held in June at Belgrade.

CSO: 4000/130

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SURVEILLANCE IN SOYA STRAIT--Tokyo, 9 May (XINHUA)--Japanese Defense Agency announced today that the Maritime Self-defense Force will begin from tomorrow on a round-the-clock surveillance in the Soya (La Perouse) Strait. The decision completed the Japanese system of surveillance on the Soviet Pacific Fleet around the three Japanese straits, JIJI press reported today. The defense agency has begun to deploy surveillance boats in Tsushima and Tsugaru Straits since 1978. The surveillance of Soya Strait will be done by escort warships of local self-defense forces in Ominato, Yokosuka and Maizuru by turns, the press said. A warship has sailed off from Ominato Port and is expected to begin surveillance duty in Soya Strait tomorrow. Soviet warships passing through Soya Strait have been on the increase since 1979, the press said. [Text] [OW091929 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 9 May 83]

FRIENDSHIP GROUP LEAVES FOR JAPAN--Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA)--A Sino-Japanese friendship delegation led by Wang Shoudao, vice-chairman of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, left here today for a visit to Japan at the invitation of Japan's "forum on China's politics and economy." Hu Ziang, vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, was among those seeing the delegation off at the airport. [Text] [OW130326 Beijing XINHUA in English 0228 GMT 13 May 83]

FREEZE ON AID TO VIETNAM--Tokyo, 12 May (XINHUA)--A Japanese Government official told Ieng Thirith, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, here today that Japan would continue freezing its aid to Vietnam until Hanoi pulls out its troops from Kampuchea. While reiterating Japan's policy on Vietnam, Toshiji Nakajima, deputy vice-minister of foreign affairs, also expressed the hope that the tripartite coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea should strive to keep unity. In the more-than-one-hour talks between the two officials, Ieng Thirith briefed Nakajima on the situation of Democratic Kampuchea's resistance against Vietnam. She said that Vietnam cannot win military victory over Democratic Kampuchea. Hanoi's proposition of partial troop withdrawal is merely deceptive propaganda, she said. Ieng Thirith also called on the world community to go on applying pressure on Vietnam to bring about an early settlement to the Kampuchean problem. Ieng Thirith is here to attend the 13-14 "Kampuchean Day" sponsored by Japanese organizations supporting Democratic Kampuchea. [Text] [OW121535 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 12 May 83]

EXOCET MISSILE--New Delhi, 16 May (XINHUA)--France has agreed to permit the Indian Air Force to use the air-launched anti-shipping Exocet missile on the Jaguar fighter aircraft, Indian newspapers reported today. Official sources said an agreement in this regard has been reached in principle and studies have been started to integrate the Exocet missile with the Jaguar. According to defense experts, the Jaguar, which was specifically meant for deep penetration tasks at low level, would "now acquire a new punch as could be very effectively deployed for maritime strike roles as well." The Exocet is an anti-shipping sea-skimming missile weighing 735 kg with a 160 kg warhead and has a range of 52 to 75 km. It is radar-homing and after the initial feed-in of the coordinates of the target, it requires no assistance from the pilot. The effectiveness of the Exocet against a heavily armed fleet was proved in the Malvinas (Falklands) War when a single missile sank a big destroyer and another missile badly damaged a frigate. [Text] [OW160853 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 16 May 83]

GUERRILLA LEADER PLEDGES CONTINUED FIGHT--Islamabad, 15 May (XINHUA)--The Afghan resistance forces will carry on their struggle till the final victory despite intensified Soviet attacks, a guerrilla leader declared here today. Mohammad Gulzai, a leading member of the foreign relations committee of the Islamic Alliance of Afghan Mojahidin, pointed out that the Soviet troops in Afghanistan have since the Afghan New Year's Day (21 March) intensified their offensive designed to seriously weaken, if not wipe out, the Afghan resistance forces. The Soviet troops employed indiscriminate bombing as the main tactics in their current operations in Herat, Kandahar, Helmand and other provinces where guerrillas are active, he said. Herat Province, according to Gulzai, witnessed the most fierce battles during which one fourth of the western Herat city was razed, over 30 villages in the surrounding areas were destroyed and more than 2,000 civilians killed. He said, the resistance forces, with mass support, have inflicted heavy losses on the Soviet troops, by blocking highways, destroying enemy vehicles and laying ambushes. [Text] [OW151730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 15 May 83]

VISITORS FROM GUYANA MET--Beijing, 3 May (XINHUA)--State Councillor Zhang Jingfu met here today with Honorary President Wilfred Lee, President Allan Chin and Secretary Jack Morgan of the Guyana-China Friendship Society. Zhang Jingfu had a friendly conversation with the Guyanese guests. [Text] [OW031206 Beijing XINHUA in English 1157 GMT 3 May 83]

NUCLEAR ENERGY AGREEMENT SIGNED--Brasilia, 12 May (XINHUA)--Brazil and Spain signed here today an agreement on cooperation for the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The agreement, which provides for training of specialized personnel and exchange of information, is effective for 10 years, and may be extended by 2 years upon expiration. It is signed on the eve of Spanish King Juan Carlos's visit to Brazil. Brazil has already signed nuclear cooperation agreements with Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Argentina and Iraq since 1979. Brazil is a major producer of uranium with proven deposits of 301,490 tons. [Text] [OW131053 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 13 May 83]

PETROLEUM AGREEMENT SIGNED--Mexico City, 12 May (XINHUA)--Mexico and the Soviet Union signed an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation in the

exploitation of petroleum here today. Under the agreement, Mexico and the Soviet Union will exchange information about the petroleum industry and world oil market. The agreement was signed by general manager of the Mexican Petroleum Company Mario Ramon Beteta and visiting Soviet Vice Minister of Oil Industry D. A. Takoyev. Takoyev who arrived here on 7 May for a visit, said the two countries are working at a plan for mutual economy on the cost of oil shipment. Under the plan, he said, Mexico will supply Cuba with oil for the Soviet Union while the Soviet Union will supply oil to Spain, France and other buyers of Mexican oil. [Text] [OW131437 Beijing XINHUA in English 1312 GMT 13 May 83]

GUOQING MEETS COSTA RICAN JOURNALIST--Beijing, 10 May (XINHUA)--Wei Guoqing, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the National People's Congress, met with Carlos Morales, president of the Journalists Association of Costa Rica, at the Great Hall of the people here this morning. Wei Guoqing briefed the guest on China's political and economic developments. He said that Morales' current visit to China is conducive to the enhancement of mutual understanding between the peoples of China and Costa Rica. Morales is touring China as a guest of the all-China Journalists Association. [Text] [OW100801 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 10 May 83]

CANADIAN NAVY SHIPS DEPART SHANGHAI--Shanghai, 9 May (XINHUA)--A task force consisting of three destroyers and a supply ship, the first of its kind sent by Canada to China, left here for home today at the end of a 4-day visit. The three destroyers, "Terranova," "Gatineau" and "Restigouche," and the supply ship "Provider" with a total of 900 crew members on board were led by Captain Robert George, commander of the task force. On their arrival here on 6 May, the local command of the Chinese Navy and the Shanghai garrison gave a banquet to welcome the guests. During their stay here, they visited industrial and agricultural establishments, and were entertained at a theatrical show. They were seen off here today by leading members of the naval and army units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in Shanghai as well as Michel C. Gauvin, Canadian ambassador to China, and J. E. Houghton, military attache to the Canadian Embassy in Beijing. [Text] [OW092204 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 9 May 83]

U.S. ACCUSED OF AIDING REBELS--New York, 4 May (XINHUA)--The Nicaraguan Government announced yesterday that a new U.S.-backed "rebel force of 1,500 men" had crossed its northern border. A report from Managua said Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman accused the United States of supporting a "task force" which had entered Nicaragua under the cover of artillery fire from the Honduran military. "A small number of Honduran soldiers" had also entered Nicaraguan territory, he added. It was reported that Nicaraguan Government officials regarded the crossing as an especially serious incident because it followed U.S. President Reagan's strong verbal attack on Nicaragua last week. [Text] [OW041930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 4 May 83]

HU NA FAMILY VISITED--According to SICHUAN RIBAO, (Weng Shaoqiu), an American-Chinese, chairman of the San Francisco Association for Promoting the Peaceful Reunification of China, paid a special visit to Hu Na's family on 8 May during his trip to Chengdu. After the Hu Na incident occurred, (Weng Shaoqiu's) 8

year-old daughter wrote a letter to President Reagan demanding that the U.S. Government act in the interests of preserving the interests of the people of China and the United States and send Hu Na home instead of having her suffer the pain of separation from her family. Before his trip to China, (Weng Shaoqiu) wrote an open letter to Hu Na demanding to meet her. However, his wish was not granted. Hu Na's father thanked Mr (Weng) for his efforts in the Hu Na case. (Weng Shaoqiu) said to Hu Na's parents: I came from Guangdong Province originally; during the war against Japan I lived 3 years in Sichuan. This is my first visit to Sichuan since the establishment of the new China. It is 39 years since I was here last. The changes that have taken place here are just too great; the dilapidated Sichuan I had in mind is no longer here. The people's life is very stable and their mental outlook very good. Sichuan really is the heavenly land now. I am going to write to Hu Na again giving my impressions. I believe she will come back one day. [Text] [HK100217 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 10 May 83]

YI MEETS AMERICAN PROFESSOR--Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA)--State Councillor Fang Yi met here this afternoon with Y. C. Fung, academician of the National Academy of Engineering of the United States, president of the American Society of Bio-Medical Engineering, and professor of the University of California, San Diego, and his wife H. S. Yu. Professor Fung came to China to attend an international symposium of bio-mechanics to be held in Wuhan 9-13 May at the invitation of the China Association for Science and Technology and the Chinese Society of Bio-Medical Engineering. Present at the meeting was Huang Jiasi, vice-chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology and honorary president of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences. [Text] [OW042132 Beijing XINHUA in English 1421 GMT 4 May 83]

SUGAR IMPORTS TO BE REDUCED--Washington, 10 May (XINHUA)--President Reagan announced today that his administration will reduce its sugar import from Nicaragua from the current quota of 58,800 short tons to 6,000 short tons for fiscal 1984. The action was taken at a time when the United States was stepping up its support for anti-government Nicaraguan exiles based in Honduras. A White House press release said the move was intended to reduce the resources available to Nicaragua "for financing its military build-up" and "its support for subversion and extremist violence" in the region. Deputy White House Press Secretary Larry Speakes threatened today that the United States "will continue to take measured steps against Nicaraguans in light of their behavior in Central America." The reduced tonnage will be added to Nicaragua's three neighboring countries: Honduras 52 percent, Costa Rica 30 percent, and El Salvador 18 percent. The additional quota for these three countries represents a total of some 14 million dollars in foreign exchange. [Text] [OW110746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 11 May 83]

CANADIAN UNIVERSITY DELEGATION MET--Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met with a delegation from the University of Regina, Canada, led by principal emeritus Dr W. A. Riddell this afternoon. Wan Li said that he was delighted by the establishment of friendly ties between the University of Regina and Shandong University of China. Hou Tong, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, was present. [Text] [OW061252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 6 May 83]

PRESIDENT STOPS IN BEIJING--Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA)--Juvenal Habyarimana, president of Rwanda, and his entourage ended their visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and left for home via Beijing today. The president and his party had a 2-hour stopover in the airport here this evening and were greeted by Li Ximing, China's minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection. [Text] [OW132110 Beijing XINHUA in English 1434 GMT 13 May 83]

WARSAW PACT EXERCISE--Moscow, 10 May (XINHUA)--A joint command and staff exercise of the Warsaw Pact armies and navies, code-named Soyuz-83, is to be held on the territory of the German Democratic Republic, Poland and Czechoslovakia and in the southern part of the Baltic Sea in late May and early June this year, TASS reported today. The report said that "the objective of the exercise is to master the questions of troops command and interaction of the high commands of the allied armies and navies during joint operations." [Text] [OW110402 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 11 May 83]

BRANDT MEETS CPC'S LIREN--Bonn, 9 May (XINHUA)--Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Willy Brandt met here today with Qian Liren, representative of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) and deputy head of the international liaison department of the CPC Central Committee. They had a cordial conversation over matters of common interest, including internal and international issues. [Text] [OW100318 Beijing XINHUA in English 0210 GMT 10 May 83]

EUROMISSILE ISSUE VIEWED--Bonn, 5 May (XINHUA--Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez today said he hopes the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks will make progress. He also suggested if they fail to attain an agreement, discussions on Euro-missiles should continue at the planned European Disarmament Conference. Gonzalez, who ended his 3-day visit here today, told reporters at the airport that as a new member of NATO, Spain certainly backs Federal German and other NATO member states in their plan to deploy U.S. missiles. Gonzalez said he welcomes the positive attitude of Federal Germany towards Spain's entry into the European community. But he also said frankly that whether Spain will fully take part in NATO's activities depends on its pending EEC membership. [Text] [OW061048 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 5 May 83]

DEFENSE AGREEMENT WITH U.S. APPROVED--Madrid, 12 May (XINHUA)--Spain's senate approved the Spain-U.S. friendly defense and cooperation agreement by an overwhelming majority today, thus completing the whole legislative procedure of the matter in parliament. The agreement, under which Spain will provide the United States with four military bases, was signed between Spain's last government and the United States in July 1982. But, the Socialist Workers' Party, after coming to power last December, raised some objections about the terms concerning the complete entry of Spain into NATO. In February, the new government and the United States signed an additional agreement to explicit [as received the terms about Spain's NATO membership. The congress of deputies had endorsed the agreement on 20 April. [Text] [OW131033 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 13 May 83]

NATO HOLDS MILITARY EXERCISE--Brussels, 16 May (XINHUA)--A major NATO naval and air exercise, "distant drum 83," begins in the southern region on 16 May, announced the supreme headquarters allied powers Europe. Canada, Italy, Turkey, Britain and the United States will take part in the exercise with France, a non-member of NATO's integrated military structure, also participating. The exercise, to be divided into several phases, will first concentrate on specific training events designed to integrate the forces of various nations. This will be followed by phases designed to test rules of engagement and sea control. In these phases allied naval and air forces will operate under a series of realistic scenarios and free play engagements. The exercise ends on 27 May. [Text] [OW161333 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 16 May 83]

PRC'S DONGYI IN LUXEMBOURG--Luxembourg, 13 May (XINHUA)--Luxembourg Deputy Prime Minister Colette Flesch said today that Luxembourg's relations with China are excellent and hoped such relations will further develop. Miss Flesch made the remarks at a dinner in honor of visiting Chinese Minister of Metallurgical Industry Li Dongye. Li arrived here this morning from West Germany. After the dinner, Li met with Paul Helminger, Luxembourg secretary of state for foreign affairs, foreign commerce and economy, to exchange views on ways to promote economic relations between the two countries and to explore the possibility of expanding cooperation in the field of metallurgy. [Text] [OW141457 Beijing XINHUA in English 1401 GMT 14 May 83]

XUEQIAN ATTENDS NORWEGIAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION--Beijing, 17 May (XINHUA)--Norwegian Ambassador to China Arne Arnesen gave a reception here at noon today in celebration of the constitution day of Norway. Present on the occasion were Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, vice-minister in charge of state economic commission Ma Yi and responsible members from other government departments, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Beijing People's Government. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also on hand. [Text] [OW170723 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 17 May 83]

PRC ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS RECEIVED--Valletta, 5 May (XINHUA)--The new Chinese ambassador to Malta, Hua Renqin, presented his credentials to the president of Malta, Agtha Barbara, here this morning. After the presentation, President Barbara told Hua Renqin that in the years past, economic and technical cooperation between Malta and China had been very fruitful. Though China is a developing country and has many difficulties of its own, she said, it is one of the first countries to help Malta in its development of national economy. Malta is very grateful to this, she added. She said that Malta is willing to offer what it could to help China in his economic development. Hua Renqin arrived here on 2 May. [Text] [OW052350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1936 GMT 5 May 83]

SECURITY AGAINST INTRUSION--Helsinki, 5 May (XINHUA)--Finland is studying a new monitoring system that can cover the whole area of its territorial waters, according to a report in today's UUSI SUOMI. Finnish Navy Commander Jan Klenberg reportedly said submarine intrusions into Sweden's waters have made the research more urgent. He said Finland will not be unconcerned about recent submarine intrusions into other nations' territorial waters and it is strengthening its monitoring system for the sea. [Text] [OW051417 Beijing XINHUA in English 1326 GMT 5 May 83]

NEW COALITION GOVERNMENT FORMED--Helsinki, 6 May (XINHUA)--The 63d government of Finland was formed this morning with the Social Democratic Party Chairman Kalevi Sorsa as prime minister. The new government is a coalition of four political parties--the Social Democratic Party, the Center Party, the Rural Party and the Swedish People's Party. In the new 17-member government, Chairman of the Center Party Paavo Vayrynen is foreign minister; Social Democratic Jermu Laine is foreign trade minister; Ahti Pekkala of the Center Party is finance minister; Christoffer Taxell of the Swedish People's Party is justice minister; Kaarina Suonio of the Social Democratic Party is education minister; Veikko Pihlajamaeki [name as received] of the Center Party is defense minister and Pekka Vennamo is second finance minister. Matti Ahde of the Social Democratic Party is minister of the newly established Environment Ministry. The previous government headed by Kalevi Sorsa resigned in March following the country's parliamentary elections. [Text] [OW062110 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 6 May 83]

NUCLEAR WEAPONS BANNED IN WATER--Helsinki, 6 May (XINHUA)--The foreign affairs committee of the Finnish Government has decided to forbid any nuclear weapons in Finnish territorial waters, according to local press reports. The committee met yesterday to discuss security and political problems of northern Europe in the wake of the submarine intrusions in Sweden and Norway. The Finnish Government holds that to maintain stability and and keep the region out of big power political tensions remains to be the most important problem, the report said. The Finnish Defense Ministry is also considering how and in what circumstances would force be used to expel intruding aircraft and warships from Finnish Air space and territorial waters. [Text] [OW070955 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 7 May 83]

FINLAND TO STRENGTHEN NAVAL SURVEILLANCE--Helsinki, 14 May (XINHUA)--The Finnish Government decided Friday to allocate 15 million Finnish markkas (about 2.8 million U.S. dollars) in this year's first mini-budget for the navy to strengthen its surveillance capabilities. The decision was made after repeated sightings of secret submarines in territorial waters of Sweden and Norway. The appropriation for the Navy was to buy a new type of surveillance and monitoring equipment which will be installed at coastal observation stations and in Finland's submarines. [Text] [OW141337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1313 GMT 14 May 83]

SUBMARINES TO BE ATTACKED--Stockholm, 6 May (XINHUA)--Swedish Prime Minister Palme said here today that his government will continue to strengthen defense capabilities and warned that foreign submarines within Swedish waters will be duely attacked without warning. Speaking at a press conference, the Swedish prime minister said to which country the submarine entering Swedish waters last October belonged was quite obvious and it was a unanimous conclusion drawn by specialists from related investigations. Palme told reporters that he met the Soviet ambassador to Sweden upon the latter's request. The ambassador denied the charge that the Soviet submarine had violated Swedish waters, he said. The Soviets called it unfounded, he said, and interpreted it as anti-Soviet propaganda that was fanned up by Western countries and Swedish media. Palme said the so-called anti-Soviet propaganda was not a mistake of Sweden. The country commits itself to safeguarding the fundamental interests of national security. He said if Soviet submarines continue to infringe upon Swedish territorial

waters, the Swedish-Soviet relations will be gravely harmed. [Text] [OW062148 Beijing XINHUA in English 1924 GMT 6 May 83]

PHNOM PENH REGIME NOT RECOGNIZED--Berne, 10 May (XINHUA)--Switzerland cannot recognize the Phnom Penh regime in Kampuchea because it was established and supported by foreign troops militarily, declared Pierre Aubert, Swiss federal president and foreign minister, here last night. Speaking at a press conference, Aubert said, "the occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnamese troops directly supported by the Soviet Union remains evidently the principal factor of the tension in southeast Asia. This is why Switzerland has not yet recognized the present regime of Kampuchea." The Phnom Penh regime is still not recognized by the international community today, he added. Aubert said that the events in Afghanistan and Poland, which occurred after the Helsinki final act was signed in 1975, have impaired the confidence between the countries of the East and the West. These events have "poisoned the atmosphere of detente." On the question of disarmament, he questioned: What's the use of speaking about disarmament when there exists no confidence between the East and the West? He stressed that such confidence does not exist now either in Geneva or in Vienna where the disarmament negotiations are going on. [Text] [OW102225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 10 May 83]

PUBLIC HEALTH MINISTER VISITS--London, 15 May (XINHUA)--A Chinese health delegation led by Public Health Minister Cui Yueli left Dublin for Britain today after ending a friendly visit to Ireland, according to a Dublin report. During the visit, the Chinese delegation toured medical institutes in the island country including geriatric assessment units, welfare home and day centers and institute workshops. Irish geriatric workers, in their contacts with the Chinese visitors, expressed their appreciation of the fine tradition of China that holds elders in respect, and many Irish health officials and doctors indicated their desire to visit China for an exchange of experience and the creation of ties with Chinese medical circles. Head of the delegation Cui Yueli was received by Irish President Patrick Hillery during the visit. [Text] [OW150332 Beijing XINHUA in English 0224 GMT 15 May 83]

TROOP PULLOUT APPROVED--Beirut, 16 May (XINHUA)--The Israeli Knesset (parliament) today passed the Lebanese-Israeli agreement by a vote of 57-6 with 54 abstentions, the Israeli radio reported. [Text] [OW161904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 16 May 83]

SAMOA DELEGATION DEPARTS--Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA)--The delegation of Western Samoa Assembly led by Speaker Nonumalo Leulumoega Sofara wound up its visit to China and left here for home by air this morning. Wei Guoqing, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, went to the guesthouse to bid farewell to the distinguished guests. Upon their departure from Beijing, Speaker Nonumalo and his delegation were seen off at the airport by Xing Yimin, deputy secretary-general of the NPC Standing Committee. While in China, the guests toured Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou. [Text] [OW061106 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 6 May 83]

PEACE PACT FINALIZED--Beirut, 13 May (XINHUA)--Delegates of Lebanon, Israel and the United States met in Nathanya, northern Israel today to finalize the draft agreement between Lebanon and Israel. Since U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz left the Middle East on 8 May, U.S. Special Envoy Philip Habib has con-

tinued his shuttle visits between Lebanon and Jerusalem. A spokesman of the Israeli Foreign Ministry declared yesterday that Israel's request for "clarification" has got a satisfactory answer and the signing of the agreement was expected next week. It was reported that today's session would have been the last session. However, owing to the difference over the French text of the document, delegates of the three countries would meet on 15 May again. [Text] [OW132107 Beijing XINHUA in English 1917 GMT 13 May 83]

AGREEMENT WITH ISRAEL APPROVED--Beirut, 14 May (XINHUA)--The Lebanese cabinet today unanimously approved the Lebanese-Israeli draft agreement on the withdrawal of foreign troops from the country. The cabinet decided to authorize Antoine Fattal, head of the Lebanese delegation to the tripartite Lebanese-Israeli-U.S. negotiations, to sign the agreement at an appropriate time, after hearings in the legislature. The cabinet meeting decided to send government ministers to Arab countries to inform them of Lebanon's position and explain certain points of the pact. The meeting also decided to maintain contacts with Syria through a working group to help consolidate the basis of cooperation between the two countries. Lebanese President Amin Gemayel attended the cabinet meeting, Beirut radio reported. [Text] [OW150324 Beijing XINHUA in English 0222 GMT 15 May 83]

LEBANESE TROOP PULLOUT--Beirut, 16 May (XINHUA)--The Lebanese Parliament today approved unanimously the government's troops withdrawal agreement with Israel, state-run Beirut radio said. Only 2 days before, former President Sulayman Franjiyah, former Prime Minister Rashid Karami, president of the progressive Socialist Party Walid Junblatt and general secretary of the Communist Party George Hawi announced in northern Lebanon the formation of a "national front" against the Lebanon-Israel accord. Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad met Junblatt and the others in Damascus on 15 May expressing his support to all people and parties against the accord in Lebanon or abroad. [Text] [OW161922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 16 May 83]

'SUBMISSION' DRAFT REJECTED--Damascus, 7 May (XINHUA)--Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad today rejected the U.S.-sponsored Lebanese-Israeli draft proposal on foreign troops withdrawal from Lebanon as a "contract of submission." He made the remarks after his 3-hour talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz who had arrived from Jordan to sell Syria on the proposal approved by the Israeli cabinet in principle on Friday. A Syrian official spokesman said al-Asad has told Shultz that Syria would not accept any proposal that would undermine the interests and security of Syria and Lebanon. The Syrian stance, al-Asad said, is that "Israel must leave Lebanon without any condition attached." Al-Asad also said imposition of Israeli conditions upon Lebanon means imposition of the Israeli presence upon that country. There is no reason that Israel should benefit from its invasion of Lebanon, he added. Shultz told reporters that the talks were "very tough and complicated," adding that "it is not easy to make the Syrians and Palestinians leave Lebanon." He said Syria is not enthusiastic about the Lebanese-Israeli draft proposal but he stressed that the United States would continue the Middle East peace process. Shultz is leaving for Saudi Arabia this evening and will stop over in Jerusalem before concluding his 2-week Middle East shuttle. [Text] [OW080810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 7 May 83]

SYRIA OPPOSES LEBANON-ISRAEL AGREEMENT--Damascus, 16 May (XINHUA)--Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam reiterated today his country's opposition to the Lebanon-Israel agreement. He said Syria will firmly support the Lebanese patriotic forces in opposing the agreement. He made these remarks at a cabinet meeting which discussed the Lebanon-Israel agreement and the military situation in Lebanon. The foreign minister said that Syria will use every means to frustrate any aggression and pressure. Defense Minister Mustafa Talas reported to the meeting on the military situation in Lebanon and Syria's preparedness against aggression. Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm spoke of the domestic situation and the various measures this country has taken to deal with possible incidents. [Text] [OW162002 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 16 May 83]

CULTURE GROUP LEAVES DAKAR--Dakar, 6 May (XINHUA)--A Chinese cultural delegation led by Chen Xinren, adviser to the Chinese Ministry of Culture, left here for Bamako tonight after its 6-day visit to Senegal. During its stay here, the delegation had discussions with the Senegalese Minister of Culture Kader Fall, and signed the bilateral cultural cooperation agreement for 1983-1984 with him. The delegation had also visited some historic relics and cultural institutions. [Text] [OW070829 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 7 May 83]

RWANDAN FIRST LADY MET--Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA)--Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the all-China Women's Federation, met with Mme. Habyarimana, wife of Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana, at the great hall of the people here this afternoon. Mme. Habyarimana made her first visit to China 5 years ago. Kang Keqing extended her a warm welcome on her second visit to China. In reply, Mme. Habyarimana said: "I am very happy to meet my Chinese sisters again. The women of our two countries are not strangers. We have frequent exchanges of visits. We have learned a lot from China." Kang Keqing said: "The women of our two countries should learn from each other." She briefed the Rwandan guests on the women's work in China. Present on the occasion were Huang Kanving, vice-president of the all-China Women's Federation; Xu Hanbing, wife of Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei, and Mrs Kamali, wife of Rwandan Ambassador to China Sylvestre Kamali. [Text] [OW091244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1150 GMT 9 May 83]

ZIMBABWE WOMEN'S GROUP--Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA)--Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met here today with a women's delegation from Zimbabwe led by A. L. Makwavarara, permanent secretary of the Ministry for Social Development and Women's Affairs. The delegation arrived here yesterday evening after studying women's affairs in southern China. [Text] [OW111426 Beijing XINHUA in English 1421 GMT 11 May 83]

TANZANIAN ASSEMBLY SPEAKER'S FETE--Beijing, 12 May (XINHUA)--Adam Sapi Mkwawa, speaker of the Tanzanian National Assembly, gave a return reception at the Tanzanian Embassy here this afternoon. Xi Zhongxun, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress standing committee, attended. In his toast, Mkwawa said that the visit of his delegation is a big success. He said he hopes that the legislative bodies of the two countries will strengthen contacts and further consolidate and develop Sino-Tanzanian friendship. Xi Zhongxun said

the visit of Speaker Mkwawa and the other Tanzanian guests has increased understanding and friendship between the two peoples. He asked Mkwawa to convey the best wishes of the Chinese people to the Tanzanian people. The Tanzanian National Assembly delegation led by Mkwawa returned here today after visiting Shanghai and Suzhou. [Text] [OW121404 Beijing XINHUA in English 1337 GMT 12 May 83]

DELEGATION VISITS BOTSWANA--Gaborone, 13 May (XINHUA)--A Chinese Communist Party (CCP) delegation today held talks with the delegation of the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP). The Chinese delegation was led by Jiang Guanghua, deputy head of the international liaison department of the CCP Central Committee, and the Botswana delegation by Englishman M. K. Kgabo on behalf of the BDP secretary-general. Kgabo gave an account of the history of the BDP since its founding in 1962 and explained the party's four national principles: democracy, development, self-reliance and unity. Jiang Guanghua briefed the Botswana side on the history of the CCP and its achievements since the Third Plenum of the 11th Central Committee in 1978. Both sides held that such an exchange of information is useful to increase mutual understanding and friendship. The Chinese delegation arrived here on 11 May for a week-long visit. [Text] [OW140348 Beijing XINHUA in English 0223 GMT 14 May 83]

KHADDAM-SHULTZ TALKS--Damascus, 7 May (XINHUA)--Syrian Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam today discussed the Lebanon problem with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, the Damascus radio reported. Shultz's visit came after Israel accepted in principle the Lebanese draft agreement on troops withdrawal from Lebanon yesterday. Shultz was expected to try to persuade the Syrian leaders to accept the agreement and to pull out their troops from Lebanon. Shultz said upon his arrival here from Amman today that he believed Syria could play an important and decisive role in the Middle East. Shultz told reporters during the flight from Amman that although Israel agreed Friday to pull out its troops, they won't actually withdraw until Syria agrees to withdraw its troops. Meanwhile, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said on the Israel radio today that if Syria did not fulfill its promise to evacuate Lebanon, Israel would redeploy its forces in that country. Sources here said Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad will meet Shultz later today. Shultz is scheduled to leave here for Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, this evening for talks with King Fahd. The information official in the presidential office said President al-Asad will meet King Fahd in the near future. It was reported that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat will meet al-Asad to talk about their position on troops withdrawal. 'Arafat is here to chair a meeting organization. [Text] [OW080416 Beijing XINHUA in English 1910 GMT 7 May 83]

ISRAEL-LEBANON AGREEMENT DENOUNCED--Damascus, 9 May (XINHUA)--A spokesman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) today denounced the Lebanese-Israeli draft agreement on foreign troops withdrawal from Lebanon, the PLO News Agency Wafa reported. An announcement made here by the spokesman, 'Abd al-Mushin Abu Mavzar, said the draft cannot replace the UN Resolutions 508 and 509 on the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. He said the PLO denounced the Lebanese-Israeli agreement for posing a grave threat to the Palestinian cause and to the interests and security of the Arab nation. He called the agreement a step of surrender imposed by the United States upon Lebanon with a view to justifying the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. He also called on all Arab countries to reject the agreement and oppose any attempt to deprive

the Palestinians of their national rights and to threaten the Arab nation's interests and security. The PLO's right to stay in Lebanon could not be abolished by the Lebanese authorities unilaterally, the PLO spokesman noted, adding that its presence has been in accordance with the PLO-Lebanese as well as Arab and international agreements. [Text] [OW100426 Beijing XINHUA in English 0253 GMT 10 May 83]

ISRAELI 'MASSACRE' MEETING URGED--Damascus, 7 May (XINHUA)--The executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization at an enlarged meeting tonight urged the UN Security Council to convene an emergency meeting to discuss the massacre of Palestinians by Israel in South Lebanon, reported the Palestinian News Agency Wafa. The PLO executive meeting was presided over by its Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, and attended by the general secretaries of all PLO groups. The meeting discussed the situation in the Middle East and especially that in the al-Biq'a' area, Lebanon. According to the same agency, 'Arafat discussed the Middle East situation with the Soviet ambassador to Syria at noon today and handed to the latter a message to the Soviet leadership on the situation and the need to convene an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council. [Text] [OW080743 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 8 May 83]

IRANIAN MINISTER ON FOREIGN POLICY--Tehran, 9 May (XINHUA)--Iranian Prime Minister Musavi-khamene'i said yesterday that Iran's recent expulsion of Soviet diplomats shows that it follows a "no East and no West" policy and will never compromise on it. He told reporters after a cabinet session that the move was a step towards the fulfillment of the "no East, no West" principles of the Iranian Government. The prime minister said Iran did not agree to technical help or supervision by American and European experts through the United Nations to solve the oil slick problem in the Persian Gulf. Iran welcomes any move undertaken by the Third World countries to help solve the problem, he said. [Text] [OW091139 Beijing XINHUA in English 1123 GMT 9 May 83]

HABYARIMANA, XUEFAN ATTEND PERFORMANCE--Beijing, 10 May (XINHUA)--Rwandan President Habyarimana and Mme. Habyarimana attended a musical and dance performance presented by Chinese and Rwandan artists here this evening. President and Mme. Habyarimana were accompanied by Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the National People's Congress, and Li Ximing, minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection. The performance was jointly presented by the Chinese central song and dance ensemble and the Rwandan national ballet troupe "Urukerereza." At the end of the evening, President and Mme. Habyarimana stepped onto the stage to have a picture taken with the artists. [Text] [OW102035 Beijing XINHUA in English 1704 GMT 10 May 83]

WREATH AT HEROES MONUMENT--Beijing, 10 May (XINHUA)--Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana and Mme. Habyarimana presented a wreath at the monument of the people's heroes on Tiananmen Square here this morning. They were accompanied by Li Ximing, Chinese minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection. The ribbon on the wreath reads: "Glory to the heroes who have laid down their lives for a powerful and prosperous China." [Text] [OW100300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0238 GMT 10 May 83]

UN TO HEAR NICARAGUAN COMPLAINT--United Nations, 6 May (XINHUA)--Nicaragua has asked the UN Security Council to consider possible measures to stop the counter-revolutionary Somozist forces from launching a new stage of invasion. The request was contained in a letter addressed to the president of the Security Council yesterday by Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco Fonseca. Tinoco Fonseca requested the president to convene an emergency Security Council meeting to review the situation and consider possible measures to be taken in view of an imminent new invasion of his country by the counter-revolutionary Somozist forces operating out of Honduras and financed, trained and supported by the U.S. administration, according to the letter. The Security Council, after its consultation today, decided to meet on 9 May to take up the Nicaraguan complaint. [Text] [OW070145 Beijing XINHUA in English 0129 GMT 7 May 83]

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON DRINKING WATER--Dalian, 6 May (XINHUA)--A 2-week workshop on international drinking water supply and sanitation decade closed yesterday in Jinxian County, Liaoning Province, northeast China. The workshop, was jointly sponsored by the World Health Organization, technical cooperation office of the Federal Republic of Germany, the World Bank, and the patriotic health campaign committee and the Ministry of Public Health of China. It was aimed at promoting the UN campaign and training Chinese managerial and technical personnel. Fourteen foreign specialists and two Chinese professors gave lectures on techniques of water supplies, sewage disposal, project design, and financial planning and management. More than 150 Chinese officials and technicians in the field attended. Speaking at the workshop, Li Jiuru, director of the office of the patriotic health campaign committee of China, said the water supplies in China had been greatly improved, but still fell short of demands. He said China will give priority to the supply of clear water in rural areas, as well as to the improvement of rural environmental sanitation. By 1981, 221 of China's 247 cities had established centralized water supply systems serving 77.29 million people. In rural areas, about 350 million people--or 40 percent of the rural population--obtain water supplies from wells. [Text] [OW061641 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 6 May 83]

CHINESE AMBASSADOR RECEIVED--Monrovia, 13 May (XINHUA)--Liberation head of state Samuel Doe today received Chinese Ambassador to Liberia Liu Pu at the executive mansion. They discussed the economic cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [OW140138 Beijing XINHUA in English 0127 GMT 14 May 83]

AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY--Beijing, 17 May (XINHUA)--Chinese leaders will attend two receptions to mark the 20th anniversary of African Liberation Day which falls on 25 May. One reception will be given by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the other by the African diplomatic envoys in China. This was announced by Li Juqing, deputy director of the information department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, at a press briefing here this afternoon. Li Juqing said the African countries made the date African Liberation Day because the organization of African Unity was founded and the charter of the OAU adopted on 25 May 1963. Li Juqing praised the African countries for their tremendous efforts and gratifying achievements in decolonizing Africa, safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of African states and strengthening African unity, cooperation and economic advancement in the past two decades. "We express our sincere congratulations," he said. [Text] [OW170902 Beijing XINHUA in English 0853 GMT 17 May 83]

PARTY AND STATE

COMMENTARIES STRESS IMPORTANCE OF REFORM

Reform Pacesetter

Harbin HARBIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jan 83 p 1

[Article: "Stand in the Front Rand of Reform:]

[Text] This paper has recently reported continually on the experience of the pencil company and the municipal transport company in implementing a system of management responsibility. The municipal party committee held a meeting of standing committee members at the pencil company, and decided to expand and promote that company's experience throughout the entire municipality. This news of reform is like a bracing spring wind, greatly encouraging and inspiring the people of the entire municipality.

The leading comrades of the Central Committee have emphasized many times that in order to bring about the four modernizations it will be necessary to carry out a series of reforms, and that if there is no reform it will not be possible to realize them. Reform must pervade the entire process of the four modernizations. This has already become an extremely important guiding ideology for achieving the four modernizations, and now amounts to a historical revolutionary trend. Reform means adjusting certain aspects and links in the production relationships that are not conducive to the development of our productive forces; adjusting certain aspects and links in upper-echelon construction that are not appropriate to the economic base; enabling production relationships and productive forces, the superstructures and the economic base to develop in a coordinated way, and in such a way as to produce more new wealth; and enabling both the state and the people to become prosperous fairly quickly. This concept of reform represents the basic interest of the broad masses of people, and inevitably has their warm support. Members of the Communist Party of China, who take working for the benefit of the people as their basic aim, must unwaveringly lead the people in carrying out this great reform.

History is progress, and reform under the circumstances, is imperative. This is an objective law of the development of things. We can only guide action as skillfully as we can according to the circumstances, and must be bold in carrying out and promoting reforms. Those who warneastly follow the old ways without being aware of change can only be eliminated by history. The problem now is that we still have many comrades who do not have sufficient understanding

of this question affecting the success or failure of all our undertakings, and who are lacking in both full spiritual preparation and a clear sense of urgency. Some comrades labored under the restraints of "leftist" ideology for a long period, do not understand our various policies since the Third Plenum, and have adopted a negative attitude towards the reform of their own departments and units. There are also some comrades who follow the beaten path, stay in the rut of old conventions, and employ the methods, formulas, and work style of the past to deal with reform, so that when the masses cry out to them again and again they are slow to respond. There are also comrades who look this way and that, ponder and consider, and sit and wait for the upper levels to give directions, or to learn the experience of other places, and are afraid to take the initial step in the face of danger. These ways of thinking are all incorrect. Regarding this reform, the Central Committee's direction is very clear, and the demands of the masses are extremely intense. We must proceed from actual conditions, carry out comprehensive and systematic reform in a resolute and orderly way. Agriculture must be reformed; industry must be reformed; commerce must be reformed; every front, every department, and every unit all have the task of reform before them. Leaders at various levels must conscientiously strive to gain the initiative, discard all old ways of thinking, conventions, and work styles that are not conducive to reform, go deep into the realities of life, study the new circumstances intensively, solve the new problems, form general conclusions from their new experience, establish new methods, and promote the reform of their own departments and units.

Our municipality is one of our country's important industrial cities, and the political, economic, cultural and educational center of the entire province, and for that reason the various aspects of our municipality's reform must be done better. Communist party members, cadres at various levels and the broad masses of the working class throughout the municipality must respond to the Central Committee's call and, under the leadership of the provincial party committee and the municipal party committee, rouse their spirits, liberate their thinking, be bold in smashing the old and establishing the new, stand in the front rank of reform, be promoters of reforms, and make a new contribution to the four modernizations.

Reform Concerns All

Harbin HARBIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Feb 83 p 1

[Article: "Every Unit Has the Task of Reform Before It"]

[Text] The tide of reform, of smashing the old and establishing the new, is on the upsurge, and cannot be held back. This reform is a deepgoing revolution, and every unit and every person faces a severe and very real test. Some comrades support reform, but consider that reform is a matter for the economic departments, a matter that pertains to the upper levels of leadership, or a matter for backward units to worry about, while for themselves, it seems, there is "nothing in need of reform." If this kind of thinking is not rectified right away, it will definitely become an impediment to reform.

Comrade Hu Yaobang recently pointed out that for us to carry out reform comprehensively and systematically, every front, every area, every department, and every unit has the task of reform before it, and all must eliminate the old conventions, formulas and work styles that are obstacles to our progress, and all must study the new circumstances intensively, solve the new problems, form general conclusions from our new experience, and establish new methods. Reform is all-encompassing; it is not a matter of a single battlefield, but relates to every aspect of things, every line of endeavor. Since the party's Third Plenum, we have already with respect to our guiding ideology, completed the historical task of bringing order out of chaos, and established the necessary prior conditions for socialist modernization and construction. However, the various battlefronts, and each and every department, still have not systematically summed up their own historical experience, and with respect to every line of endeavor, are not able to say that the guiding ideology has been rectified, or that there are no problems in the work.

We still have to recognize that the various fronts, departments, and areas of activity definitely do not exist independently. The situation as a whole must be reformed, and each and every part must be reformed, and all must proceed together, with exception. Important, sweeping agricultural reforms in economic development, policies, organizational systems, and management have brought about deepgoing changes in the situation in the countryside, and the immense vitality of these reforms has spread to the cities, the superstructures, and all trades and professions. At present, the cry for the reform of the superstructures is becoming louder every day, and problems of the swelling of organizational structures, the overlapping of administrative levels, affairs being awash in a sea of personnel, and wrangling and interference between departments will not be able to continue. In the economic area, backward styles of management have been smashed, and the solution of the problem of eating out of one big pot has already been placed on the agenda. The situation of setting up barriers and imposing blockades between regions in the sphere of commodity circulation can no longer be tolerated. New methods also need to be established to utilize intellectuals and promote science and technology. In short, it is not only the economic department's agricultural, industrial, commercial, communications and capital construction fronts that need reform; other departments, such as politics and law, labor, personnel, science and technology, education, culture, and physical education fronts are all in need of reform. In each and every area, there are only differences in the area of emphasis, and not any question of whether or not reform is needed.

In the various fronts, particularly in the leading bodies of various levels, the extreme importance and urgency of reform must be clearly recognized. We must, in accordance with the spirit of comrade Hu Yaobang's recent speech at the 12th Party Congress, immerse ourselves in investigation and study, systematically form general conclusions from the historical experience of our own fronts and departments, conscientiously eradicate all "leftist" ideological influences left over from the past, try to find out what our own problems are, gain a clearer idea of the direction and substance of reform and, in a down-to-earth manner, do a good job of taking charge of it.

Resolute, Orderly Implementation

Harbin HARBIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Feb 83 p 1

[Article: "Carry Out Reform in a Resolute but Orderly Way"]

[Text] To proceed from reality, carry out reform in a comprehensive systematic, resolute and orderly way--this is the guiding policy on reform established by the Central Committee. Only if, in our reform practices, we fully comprehend the great significance and profound intensity of this guiding principle, and conscientiously proceed according to the Central Committee's strategic plan, will we be able to guarantee the step-by-step, successful implementation of reform.

To eliminate the old conventions, methods, and work styles that are an impediment to our progress, study the new circumstances intensively, solve the new problems, form general conclusions from our new experiences, establish new methods, and do a good job of reform in every area, is imperative, and that fact cannot be altered by the subjective wishes of anyone. Faced with the tide of reform, some of our comrades cannot deal correctly with the experiences and lessons learned from history, and are fond of using the slogan "one's attitude must be resolute; one's step, firm; and one's work, meticulous." Under ordinary circumstances, these three phrases are correct; however, we frequently see the "leftist" thinking of some comrades doing mischief, giving them a one-sided understanding of the expression "one's pace must be firm," so that they hesitate in the face of reform, without advancing, and even regarding matters they agree are in need of reform, they do not dare to take the initial step in face of danger, with the result that they are always passive. At present their thinking has not been liberated sufficiently, nor their policies readjusted sufficiently. We must be resolute in reform; we must carry out reform; we must give reform a prominent place, and stress it as a matter of the first importance. These are the things that should be emphasized first of all.

To carry out reform on a large scale in this country of ours should be an extremely vast and complex affair, requiring careful consideration, and the seeking of truth from facts. It is precisely with this point in mind that the Central Committee has decided to proceed with reform in an orderly manner. What is meant by orderly is that the higher and lower echelons of the entire party, all fronts, all areas, all departments, and all units must proceed in a planned, measured way according to the Central Committee's strategic plan. For example, regarding the reform of organizational structures, reform in the economic area, and reform in other areas, the Central Committee has clear requirements, and as long as we manage things according to the Central Committee's strategic plan. For example, regarding the reform of organizational structures, reform in the economic area, and reform in other areas, the Central Committee has clear requirements, and as long as we manage things according to the Central Committee's strategic plan, the reforms will proceed in a healthy manner, guaranteeing that we will not be running to and fro doing the same things over and over and that confusion will not be produced.

In order to accomplish the reform in an orderly manner, it is also necessary to take care to undergo a model test. The reason why rural reform was such a success was that it was put into effect after the results of pilot projects were obtained. Industrial and commercial reforms in the cities, and reforms in other areas, must also be carried out in this way. The situations in the various fronts, and in each and every department and each and every unit, are all different; in the course of reform we must definitely proceed from reality, adapt measures to fit circumstances, and guard against arbitrary uniformity. Since we want to guard against the tendency to hesitate and merely look on from the sidelines when conditions are ripe, merely waiting without doing anything, we must also guard against the tendency to rush headlong into mass action in situations where we do not have much assurance of succeeding, and carry out reform blindly. The time required to undergo a model test may be a bit long, but compared with not making experiments, then paving the way, and afterwards having to turn back, it can be a bit faster. This is something we should pay particular attention to.

If we want to guarantee that reform will proceed in an orderly way, we must work on the continual perfection of our efforts. The development of things generally tends to ascend spirally; one's understanding of them cannot possibly be perfect, without defect, but there is nothing to be feared in this. As long as one perseveres in maintaining the right direction, then one's efforts will be victorious. In the course of maintaining the proper direction, we must do a good job of the work of "eliminating the artificial, and keeping what is real," and "discarding the dross and selecting the essential," continually enrich and develop positive aspects in our work, and promptly overcome negative aspects, enabling the reform to be in a continual state of being perfected.

In order to guarantee that reform will be carried out in an orderly way, the various ranks of leading cadres must first of all go along with historical trends, maintain political unanimity with the Central Committee, immerse themselves in the practice of reform with great enthusiasm, and strive to be promoters of progress in reform. In socialist modernization and construction we are still faced with many realms of necessity, and we cannot, all at once, be perceptive enough to know their minutest details, and understand them clearly. As long as we have a clear understanding of the guiding policy on reform proposed by the Central Committee and of the extreme importance and urgent necessity of reform, we will be above to stand in the midst of reform, conscientiously immerse ourselves in its practice, continually study the new circumstances, and solve the new problems. This kind of reform practiced among the masses and on the basis of ever greater understanding, is certainly feasible, helpful for the improvement of the people's lives, and beneficial for the flourishing and advancement of the nation.

9634

CSO: 4005/756

PARTY AND STATE

LEADING CADRES URGED TO TAKE LEAD IN PARTY RECTIFICATION

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by Li Xiuren [2621 0208 0088], general secretary of Taiyuan Municipal Party Committee: "Leading Cadres Must Take the Lead in Rectifying Party Workstyle"]

[Text] The 12th Party Congress has put forward the task of making basic improvement in the state of national finance and the economy, social habits and party workstyle. Among these three basic improvements, that of the party workstyle is decisive. Only by realizing a basic improvement in the party workstyle can we better achieve the other two.

I

In order to resolve the accumulated problems left over from many years in the past and in order to speedily enable the state of our party to suit the objective demands for developing the situation, we must give top priority to strengthening party building itself.

Some comrades in charge of the party committee believe that in initiating an overall situation they will have many things to attend to, become busy with work and unable to stress party workstyle. This understanding is incorrect. Ours is the party in power. Its workstyle determines popular allegiance and the destiny of the party, affects the people's confidence in realizing the magnificent goals, and concerns the success or failure of our cause as well as the rise and fall of our country and nation. The issues of party workstyle and party building therefore truly constitute the basic link which is decisive for the overall situation in all the present work of our party and state. We must strongly stress this basic link. By stressing this basic link we will be able to effectively improve and strengthen the party's leadership, and other problems will be easily resolved. It is true that we all feel the burden of our tasks and are busy with work, but the busier we are the more we must stress the key link, the rectification of party workstyle, as the most important task. Those people who do not take charge of the party, treat the party as the government, and cannot free themselves from daily routine can never be good party leaders.

There are two implications in leading cadres taking the lead to rectify party workstyle. First, they themselves must be determined not to participate in unhealthy tendencies; second, they must uphold principles, dare to stress and intervene in other people's problems regarding unhealthy tendencies, and wage uncompromising struggle. Leading party cadres should take the lead and set an example in rectifying party workstyle. This is the nature of our party, the exemplary role of party members as vanguards, and the demand on the status and influence of responsible cadres of the party. The broad masses of people are now watching how we perform; whether we only talk and do not act or do as we say; whether we merely point at other people or make examples of ourselves and proceed from ourselves. Yet among our contingents there are some leading comrades who are not upright in character; who are weak and dare not give orders or dare to give orders but do not see them through; or who talk vehemently but do things sloppily; and who criticize others publicly and are criticized by others in private. Though they are not involved in unhealthy tendencies, a minority of people do not dare to shake the "under-the-counter relationships" but keep one eye open and one eye closed. This state of affairs clearly shows that the urgency in rectifying party work means that leading cadres must raise their revolutionary spirit, put forward the fine traditions of the party, persist in being the first to do good deeds and correct their mistakes, be explicit in rewarding good and punishing evil, cleanse what is muddy and develop what is clear, use real actions to safeguard the party's principles, maintain the party's purity and live up to the expectations of the party and the people.

To rectify party workstyle consciously, leading cadres must basically have a firm belief and lofty ideals in communism. The power of belief is unlimited. Communist ideals are the spiritual support and source of strength for communist party members. In the war years, revolutionary martyrs were not afraid of shedding blood and making sacrifices, but inspired awe by upholding justice because they had the great communist goal in mind. But now the revolutionary will of some people has faded, their personal desires have increased and distracting thoughts have grown so that they go so far as to take advantage of their authority for private gain, forgetting about morals when they see gains and engaging in crooked ways because they have lost the great goal of communism. Some people have been profoundly influenced by "leftist" mentality and the "two whatsoevers" and cannot distinguish between true and false communism. At present they have all kinds of erroneous understanding about the line and policies since the Third Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee and believe that now "there is nothing like a course," so that they become demoralized and muddle-headed and spend all their energy on scooping up "benefits," "put their mind on money," seek private gain for their offsprings, and bargain with the party and the people. The destruction of ideals is often accompanied by moral deprivation. In order to correct unhealthy tendencies in the party we must persevere in our belief in communism, a lesson in reality and a philosophy of life that deserve to be engraved in the mind of a communist party member, particularly a leading cadre.

To take the lead in rectifying party workstyle, one must correctly deal with the power bestowed by the people. A position of power is a great trust given by

the people to each of our cadres. It signifies only duty, responsibility and self-sacrifice, but it definitely is not a business license or pass for seeking private gain. Our party's aim and the high honor of each party member is to serve the people wholeheartedly, share comforts and hardships with the people, listen to the opinions of the masses and consciously accept their criticism and supervision, while the most contemptible behavior is selfishness, corruption and dissipation which violate the party's aim. Some party members and cadres have now confused right and wrong, honor and shame. They have forgotten the aim of serving the people wholeheartedly and the oath they took when they joined the party, and they regard the abuse of power for private gain as a "skill" and being honest in office and arduous struggle as "useless." These comrades must stress ideological transformation, consciously resist all erosion and intrusion of the ideology of capitalism and the exploiting class, and inculcate the proletarian view of life and sense of honor and shame. This is the only way one can gain a sense of shame about the wrong behavior of the misuse of power for private gain. Marx said that shame is itself a revolution and the sense of shame is an inward indignation. With this indignation one will have enormous inner strength to overcome unhealthy tendencies.

To take the lead in rectifying party workstyle, one must explicitly uphold principles and launch a struggle. The responsible persons of the party committee absolutely cannot ignore the rectification of the workstyle of the party committee itself. Members of the leadership group absolutely must not hide or evade contradictions, but through periodic organized life and other forms they must frequently examine the mentality and workstyle of leading members and check erroneous ideas at the outset. When there are problems they must promptly place them in the open, launch solemn criticism and self-criticism, and solemnly investigate and deal with those who violate law and discipline. Hemming and hawing, making concessions to avoid trouble, fearing evil and shielding one's faults are attitudes and ways that do harm to the party, the people and themselves, and they must be eliminated. We must strengthen party training and tempering, dare to remove the veil of emotions, dare to shake up and break through the complex "under-the-counter relationships," resolve to struggle against unhealthy tendencies, particularly those of certain leading cadres, and contribute toward realizing a basic improvement in the party workstyle.

III

Proceeding from present reality, leading cadres must overcome the two aspects of erroneous understanding and attitude in order to take the lead in rectifying party workstyle.

With respect to correcting unhealthy tendencies, some leading cadres often seek excuses, self-comfort, self-rationalization and persist in their mistakes. First, on the pretext of "having no confidence" in rectifying the party workstyle they do not correct themselves immediately. Of course, some of the masses lack confidence in rectifying the party workstyle because of confused and biased understanding, but mainly this is caused by the example of a minority of our party members and cadres, particularly a minority of leading cadres. The right of initiative to rectify the party workstyle is in our hands. If only our leading cadres at all levels have confidence and determination, take

the lead to act and stress it, a basic improvement in party workstyle can be expected soon. Second, on the pretext of "not understanding" or "not having a profound understanding" of the party's line, policies and guiding principles, they do not try hard to keep in step politically with the Party Central Committee but go so far as to adopt a pragmatic attitude toward its instructions. They carry out what suits their taste, resist and oppose what does not. They say one thing and mean another, overtly agree but covertly oppose, so that they engage in factionalism, form factions and take part in nonorganizational activities. This is an unhealthy tendency which is highly harmful and we cannot let down our guard against it. In terms of understanding, all leading comrades who do not understand or do not have a profound understanding of the instructions of the Party Central Committee must try hard to change the state of their understanding which lags behind the situation and the masses and to become more involved in the study of Marxism, and in a social practice that is full of creative vitality they must enhance their understanding of the party's correct line. Even if their understanding is shallow for the moment, they should unconditionally maintain political consistency with the Party Central Committee in word and deed. This is the party's iron discipline. Third, on the pretext that the system is imperfect and not strict, they relax their demand on themselves and become satisfied as long as they "violate no law." As advanced elements of the proletariat, not only should every party member obey the law and observe discipline but he must also consciously and scrupulously abide by the moral norms of communism, be "careful of oneself when alone" and be dignified at all times and in every way. As for the parts in the present system which are unreasonable or imperfect, the leading cadres must proceed from the goal of benefiting the party and people, put forward their views on reform positively, and never take advantage of imperfection in the system, fish in troubled waters or engage in malpractices for selfish ends.

With respect to opposing other people's unhealthy tendencies, several types of erroneous understanding must be made clear. One is the view of the "inevitability" that everyone has unhealthy tendencies. According to this view, in life no one can get away from seeking some "personal influence" and getting things done through a little pull, so it is better to grow more flowers and less thorns and live in peace with one another. Such views confuse the difference between unhealthy tendencies and normal relations among people and play a direct role in defending unhealthy tendencies. The unhealthy tendencies we oppose refer to the improper relationships and conduct which violate the party's principles and socialist morality, the use of authority for personal gain and benefiting oneself at public expense. They do not refer to the proper intercourse and normal relationships of equality and cooperation, unity and friendship among people. The purpose of taking the lead in opposing and correcting unhealthy tendencies among a minority of people is precisely to develop new socialist relationships among people, suit the will of the party and the people so that flowers and not thorns are being grown. As for passively learning the lessons of successive political movements, changing from excessive struggle to the struggle of avoiding what is necessary, going from one extreme to another--these are even more unacceptable to true revolutionaries. Another type of understanding is the view that "the law does not rule the majority." It maintains that those engaged in unhealthy tendencies and who violate the law and discipline are large in number, and that it is difficult to impose severe

punishment in accordance with party discipline and state law so that cadres involved in unhealthy tendencies are criticized and educated only superficially without being given the penalty they deserve. Nevertheless, while those within the party who are involved in unhealthy tendencies are not simply a few individuals and the absolute number of them is not small, in any case they represent only a minority within the party and cannot be considered the "majority." The degree of seriousness among those involved in unhealthy tendencies also varies, and we can by all means deal with them according to the seriousness of the case as well as their admission of their faults, select a number of typically bad cases, and use party and political discipline to punish them.

Party discipline and state law cannot be lax, and making law and discipline strict and strengthening ideological and political work complement each other. Necessary disciplinary action and punishment are also a form of rescue. At present there is another type of understanding wherein the task of correcting unhealthy tendencies to be resolved is set aside when the time comes for comprehensive party rectification. This is also incorrect. Our undertaking of the four modernizations is developing very rapidly, the situation is pressing, and heavy responsibilities lie on our shoulders. It makes no sense for us to wait passively and postpone until tomorrow problems that can be resolved today. Did we not say that we wish to liberate the mind and reform with courage? Rectifying the party workstyle is a basic reform of the party's ideological and political state. We must first do our best in this reform.

9586

CSO: 4005/685

PARTY AND STATE

SICHUAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON RURAL STRUCTURAL REFORM

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Mar 83 p 1

[Article: "Sichuan Sums Up the Exchange of Experiences at Selected Points, and Accelerates the Change of System in the Countryside"]

[Text] From 23 to 29 March, the Sichuan Provincial Party Committee held a conference represented by counties which have been selected to carry out structural reform on a trial basis. The purpose of the conference was to accelerate the tempo of reform in the countryside, to sum up and exchange experiences, to formulate "an important proposal for comprehensive reform of selected counties in the countryside," and to set forth new requirements and make specific plans for carrying out the work of rural structural reform throughout the province. This rural structural reform of our province began in 1979 under the direct leadership of the provincial party committee. The places that were selected for this purpose at that time were Guanghan, Xindu, and Qionglai counties. Since then, this experimental work has produced very good results. From 1978, the year preceeding the reform, through 1982, the three counties saw their gross value of industrial and agricultural output increase by 45.3 to 86.9 percent, internal revenue by 44.6 to 84.4 percent, and per-capita income by 153 to 248 yuan, or rising to 412, 319, and 320 yuan respectively, thus surpassing the growth rate of the rest of the province during the corresponding period. Last year, a decision was adopted by the provincial party committee to spread this experimental work of rural structural reform to various other prefectures, municipalities and counties. As a result, 23 additional counties including Dazhu, Xinjin, Hongya, Shuangliu, Baxian, and Zoige were selected for this purpose. Through investigation and study, they have come up with some successful methods and accumulated systematic experiences in reform. Meanwhile, they have also encountered some new problems.

This conference, which was held for the purpose of summing up and exchanging experiences, and finding solutions to problems that have cropped up during the forward march, provided a forum for Guanghan, Xindu, and Qionglai--three counties which took the very first step in this direction--to introduce their experiences in reform. During the past several years, they have taken steps to reshape their rural structures systematically, or in a way that begins with the simple reform and ends up transforming the entire structure of an area. Its major objective was to establish

an economic responsibility system on agricultural, industrial, and commercial fronts with the aim of reversing a trend that has ended up making duty, power, and profit-making function independent from one another; to back up the measure for steadily increasing grain output with active efforts to develop the diversified form of the economy and rural enterprises, and to arm individual households with professional skills as a step in changing the rural economic structure and the way the labor force is allocated and distributed; to develop the joint venture by agriculture, industry, and commerce as part of an effort to change the outlook of the countryside as purely raw material suppliers; to transform in "three ways" the structure of agricultural production, and certain related links and services in order to break the original "small but all-inclusive" management pattern; to broaden the circulation line, revamp the supply and marketing cooperative system, and change step-by-step the single-line and independently minded circulation system; to establish the unified form of government organization at basic levels along with the diversified form of the economic structure designed to separate the party from the government, and government administration from enterprise management, thus reversing the trend to integrate the government administration and commune management, and to lump the party, the government and enterprises together; to give counties initiatives in dealing with their financial affairs and in handling the purchase of food grains and major agricultural products and by-products after they have fulfilled the state plans. Furthermore, the three counties have also selected some points for reforming their county level structures, for revamping party organizations, and for building spiritual civilization. Comrades at the conference maintained that the three counties have also demonstrated courage and provided leadership for reform aimed at liberating the productive forces and developing the rural economy; in the course of blazing unique and diverse paths to the same goal, they have set the reform in the correct direction, and have proceeded with the reform in a way that takes into account their actual local conditions, thus leading them to produce good results. Since the steps they have taken are well-balanced, they have also produced many experiences of universal significance. Through discussions, the conference also made some amendments to the "important proposal for comprehensive reform of selected counties in the countryside" which was drafted on the basis of experiences summed up by selected counties.

The conference pointed out: reform is a matter of prime importance to the realization of the four modernizations and a matter of urgency. Reform is an undertaking that will bring benefits, fact [development], wealth, talent, and a spiritual civilization to our nation, and will lead us to open new frontiers and to realize the grand objective of quadrupling the annual gross value of industrial and agricultural output. With this in mind, various prefectures, and departments, particularly leading cadres at all levels, must strive to deepen their understanding of the meaning of reform, treat it as a matter of great urgency, and demonstrate determination and courage to speed up the tempo of reform whose general objective is to build Chinese style socialism. Although those 10 aspects of reform contained in the "important proposal for comprehensive reform of selected counties in the countryside" are mainly requirements to be met by the

selected counties, many of them such as the implementation of the economic contractual responsibility system, the reform of the circulation line and the commune system, the readjustment of the agricultural and economic structure, the development of joint ventures by agriculture, industry and commerce, and the promotion of the "three transformations" are fruitful experiences that have been proven to be effective by prolonged tests, and therefore, are applicable to other counties. In other words, in the future, not only the selected counties should follow the conference's resolutions in carrying out reform but all other counties in the province should also select proper points for reform on a trial basis and in a way that conforms to their respective local conditions. Only in this way can they acquire experiences and accelerate the pace of reform. Furthermore, two different leading bodies, one responsible for reform, and the other placed in charge of production, should be established in various prefectures, municipalities, and counties so that they can strengthen their leadership over the reform, step up investigations and study, and organize various departments to work together toward realizing the reform, and to provide a guarantee for moving the reform along a sound line, a move which will result in accelerating the development of the rural economy.

The conference was attended by responsible comrades of 26 selected counties, various prefectures, municipalities, and counties and various provincial level departments. Responsible comrades Yang Rudai [2799 3067 1486], Tan Qilong [6223 0796 7893], Yang Xizong [2799 2649 4844], and Yang Wanxuan [2799 5502 6693] of the provincial party committee and the provincial advisory committee, attended and spoke at the conference.

9574

CSO: 4005/761

PARTY AND STATE

PROVINCE ISSUES RULES ON USE OF LANDS RESERVED FOR CONSTRUCTION

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 83 p 1

[Article: "Provincial Government Issues Rules on Management of Land Reserved for Housing Construction in Villages and Towns; Improve Management of Construction Lands in Villages and Towns; Stop the Unhealthy Trend of Indiscriminately Occupying Farm Lands"]

[Text] NANFANG RIBAO dispatch: On April 6, 1983, the provincial government issued "Regulations on Management of Land Reserved for Housing in Villages and Towns in Guangdong Province."

In its announcement of the promulgation of the "Regulations," the provincial government stressed that it is our national policy to treasure and rationally utilize every inch of earth; the people's government at all levels must conduct propaganda and education among the vast ranks of the cadres and the masses according to the relevant regulations of the State Council and the provincial government. The government must also take effective measures to stop dead the trend of indiscriminately constructing housing on farm land; investigations are to be made to find legal responsibility when serious breaches of the law occur.

The "Regulations" clearly point out that the land of the rural people's communes, production brigades and production teams is the collective property of the communes, production brigades and production teams respectively. Commune members only have the right to use, according to regulations, the land upon which their homes are built, private plots, fodder lands and lands contracted for crop production; they do not have ownership rights. Commune members cannot do things such as building homes or tombs and opening mines or destroying fields to make brick molds and fire bricks on private plots, private mountainous land, fodder lands or on land contracted for crop production. It is strictly forbidden to buy, sell, rent or illegally transfer the ownership of land reserved for construction. If commune members wish to build homes, or if communes, production brigades or teams wish to use land for construction of their own enterprises, they must submit applications to a higher level for examination and approval. Those who do not belong to the commune, brigade or team in making the application, such as army units, offices, enterprises or institutions (including those that enter into cooperative ventures with communes and brigades), must apply for construction lands according to regulations of the state concerning acquisition of land-usage for construction.

The "Regulations" specifically set quotas on the amount of land that can be used in the province by rural commune members and residents to build housing: In the flatlands, each commune household is limited to no more than 100 square meters of land for building housing; in areas where there are many people and little land, each suburban commune household is limited to no more than 80 square meters; in mountainous areas, each commune household is limited to no more than 200 square meters; in hilly areas, each commune household is limited to no more than 150 square meters; non-agricultural households in the villages and towns are limited to no more than 80 square meters of land each.

When commune members build housing, they must utilize as much as possible the land their homes are already on, unused land outside the villages and uncultivated land on hillsides. Only if the land upon which there is pre-existing housing is insufficient can new land be granted for construction. People who sell or rent out their homes cannot apply for more land for housing. When commune members tear down their houses and move, the land reverts to the production team or brigade which arranges for its use in a unified way.

According to the "Regulations," when rural enterprises and institutions belonging to the rural communes and brigades apply to obtain land for construction, they must first submit their application to the representative assembly of the commune members for discussion and approval, then to the people's government at the level of county or above for approval. If the amount of land to be used for construction purposes does not exceed 2 mu for farm and orchard land, 5 mu for forest, grass and other non-farm lands, and 10 mu for mountainous or uncultivated land, applications are to be approved by the local county and city people's governments. If the land to be used does not exceed 5 mu for farm and orchard land, 10 mu for forest, grass and other non-farm land, and 20 mu for mountainous or uncultivated land, applications are to be approved by the county people's government and then the prefectural administrative office (the city people's government). If the land to be used exceeds 5 mu for farm and orchard land, 10 mu for forest, grass and other non-farm land, and 20 mu for mountainous and uncultivated land, applications are to be submitted for approval to the prefectural administrative office (city people's government) and then to the provincial people's government.

The "Regulations" also state that if land acquired either for the building of private homes or for construction conducted under the auspices of units exceed the standards set by the regulations, or if one half year after approval has been granted the land is not used according to the conditions of the approval (including cases in which less land was used than the amount approved), the land ought to be given back to the production team within a period of time for its use.

Units or individuals who use the collective's land without authorization to build housing or engage in other construction projects ought to be instructed to return the land to the collective, and to pay a fine of 10 to 15 yuan per square meter of land according to its quality. The agricultural tax and amount of grain that normally would be sent to the state by the collective that owns the land being utilized is, without exception, the responsibility of the unit

or individual using the land until it has reverted to the collective. The unit or individual using the land will have the responsibility of paying back 5 to 10 times the amount of any losses in production that occurred during the period of time that the land was under their use. Administrative disciplinary action should be taken in serious cases in which any commune cadre or employee of the state occupies the collective's land to construct housing without authorization.

Those who sell or rent out construction lands without authorization should, in addition to being given a deadline within which they must return the land to the collective, also be made to give up all earnings from the sale or rental of the land. They also should pay a fine of 15 to 20 yuan per square meter of land according to its quality. Administrative disciplinary action should be taken against commune cadres or state employees who sell or rent out land reserved for construction; in cases involving violation of criminal law, judicial organs should investigate according to the law and discover who is culpable.

If commune cadres and state employees harass, attack or take revenge on people, or exceed their authority in granting approvals, or practice graft and take bribes while engaged in appraising applications to use lands for construction, administrative disciplinary action should be taken in serious cases; if a crime has been constituted, the judicial organs will investigate according to the law and discover who is criminally responsible.

12221

(80: 405/700)

PARTY AND STATE

FUJIAN CURBS HOUSING CORRUPTION

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Mar 83 p 1

[Article: "The Discipline Inspection Commission of the Fujian CPC Committee Issues a Circular Requiring That the Open Letter from the Central Committee Discipline Inspection Commission Be Earnestly and Thoroughly Executed; Housing Corruption of Party Members and Cadres Be Resolutely Curbed"]

[Text] The Discipline Inspection Commission of the Fujian CPC Committee has recently issued a "Circular On Earnestly and Thoroughly Implementing the Open Letter from the CPC Central Committee's Discipline Inspection Commission On the Curbing of Corruption in Housing Construction and Distribution." The circular demanded the following:

1. To meet the requirements of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission's open letter, party organizations at various levels should be responsible for the level below them in organizing cadres at various levels to proceed with serious study and resolute implementation.
2. Leadership cadres at various levels, especially those directly under the provincial authority, must serve as models for the general party membership and the cadres in implementing the actual operation of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission's "Open Letter."
3. Investigation and handling of cases of corruption in housing construction and distribution are to be focused upon those which occurred after the "Guiding Principles" were made public in 1980. The standard for investigating the housing of cadres, staff and workers should be in accordance with the regulations of the 1981 Fujian Administrative Document No 72; it is necessary, in accordance with the five categories of cases specified in the Central Discipline Inspection Commission's Open Letter, to proceed with another serious investigation before the end of April; for those who on their own initiative can put everything in order, undergo penetrating self-criticism, make financial restitution, and can give up the inordinate occupation of housing or land before 1 July, leniency or total exemption from punishment will be permitted; otherwise, the penalties will be more severe. Investigation and handling of cases of corruption in housing construction and distribution by leadership cadres above the county commune level are to be completed by National Day. Those cases of the general party membership and cadres should also receive close investigation and handling.

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CSO: 4005/727

PARTY AND STATE

FUZHOU ESTABLISHES 'DAS KAPITAL' RESEARCH SOCIETY

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Mar 83 p 1

[Article: "Inaugural Ceremonies for the Founding of the National Party School System 'Das Kapital' Research Society and the First Symposium Held in Fuzhou"]

[Text] Inaugural ceremonies for the founding of the National Party School System "Das Kapital" Research Society and its first symposium were held yesterday morning at the Provincial CPC Committee school.

The important tasks of this conference are three: the first is to establish the Party School System "Das Kapital" Research Society; the second is to summarize and exchange experiences in the work of teaching and doing scientific research on "Das Kapital;" and third is to consider deeply how the fundamental theory of "Das Kapital" can be applied to solve the current problems of economic construction.

A total of more than 190 representatives participating in this conference came from the CPC Committee schools, party schools in every province, municipality and autonomous region and the state organs' cadre schools and military academies, as well as from the municipal CPC Committee schools of every province, city and autonomous region, some cadre schools, and the district and city CPC Committee schools in our province, as well as county committee schools. The conference received more than 80 research papers.

Comrade Wu Hungxiang [0124 3163 4382] was present at the opening ceremonies and gave an address. The head of the preparatory group for the National Party School System "Das Kapital" Research Society, Wang Jue [3769 3778], who is director of the teaching and research section on economics and politics of the CPC Central Committee School, made opening remarks.

The vice-chairman of the preparatory group for the National Party School System "Das Kapital" Research Society Li Yaozhong [2621 5069 0022], who is the deputy-director of the politics and economic teaching and research section at the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee School, presided over the opening ceremonies.

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PARTY AND STATE

FUJIAN CPPCC PROPOSALS RECEIVE ATTENTION, ACTION

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Mar 83 p 1

[Article: "The Proposals of Fujian Political Consultative Conference Members Receive Great Attention: 95 Percent of the Proposals Made Since the Fourth Session of the Fourth Conference Have Already Been Acted Upon"]

[Text] Proposals from members of the Fujian CPPCC have received serious consideration in concerned departments at all levels, and by far the great majority of proposals has already been acted upon. Since the Fourth Session of the Fourth Provincial Political Consultative Conference, 232 proposals in all have been received from committee members, and by 10 March of this year, 217, or 94 percent, of all the proposals had already received a response.

The committee members' proposals involve such things as politics, economics, science and technology and culture and education in our province. Enthusiastic opinions and suggestions were put forward concerning construction...our province's eight major bases and special economic zones, socialist spiritual civilization construction, and important issues like that of the people's livelihood. These proposals received serious consideration from leaders in concerned party and state organs. The proposal of committee member Yu Baosheng [7411 1405 4563] which was "Suggestions to Organize the Strength of the Scientific and Technological Sectors So They Will Serve Construction In the Eight Major Bases and the Special Economic Zones" was adopted by the Provincial Committee for Science and last year appeared in the newspaper under "Our Preliminary Opinions On Scientific and Technological Work in Fujian Province;" on the proposal by 22 committee members including Lin Tongchuo [2651 2717 4862] which was "A Demand to Quickly Establish the Fujian Institute of Scientific Education," the Fujian Office of Culture and Education acted promptly and the Provincial Organizational Committee made an investigation, resolving to work out and begin building preparations; on the proposal "A Request to Immediately Popularize Quick-Burning Coal" submitted by committee member Guan Guangyu [4619 0342 3842], the Coal Industry Bureau organized a group of experts to proceed with investigations and demonstrations, and furthermore decided upon a trial project. The Municipal People's Government of Fuzhou accepted 33 proposals, all of which have already received a response; the General Office of the Provincial CPC Committee, the Propaganda Department, the United Front Department, the Provincial Bureau of Culture and Education, the Communications Office, the Grain Office, the Child-Care Office and many other units responded rather quickly and earnestly to the

committee members' proposals. A definitive result was received on Luo Tieshan's [5012 6993 6343] proposal "To Strengthen Propaganda Operations Abroad and Strive to Get Even More Overseas Compatriots to Unite Under the Banner of Patriotism and Make Even Greater Sacrifices for the Motherland" from the Provincial CPC Committee Propaganda Department and the Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs who seriously researched and held discussions in relevant meetings to confer to the suggestions in the proposal and stipulated eight steps of action. On committee member Lin Lumin's [2651 4963 3046] "A Suggestion That Fujian Radio Station Change the Name of Its Program 'Broadcast to Jinmen and Mazu' to 'Broadcast to Taiwan and Jinma,'" the party organization of the Fujian Broadcasting Enterprise Bureau immediately held a meeting to investigate it and from 1 July last year the name of the program was changed in compliance with the proposal's suggestion. After the Ningde Prefecture Administrative Office received the proposal of committee members Lei Hengchun [7191 1854 2504] and Zhong Changyi [6988 2490 0076] on "The Issue of Setting Up a Business Network Outlet in the Yu Tribal Mountain District and Recruiting Businessmen from Yu Tribal Peasant Households," the concerned departments immediately convened and, proceeding with special topic study, came to an appropriate decision. With regard to the proposal of 10 committee members including Huang Shouqi [7806 1103 4358] "To Blacktop the Two-Mile Stretch of Road from Fujian Normal University to the First Section of San Cha Street in Order to Facilitate Education and Improve Sanitary Conditions," the Municipal People's government of Fuzhou then made 100,000 yuan from the Municipal Defense Fund available for investment, and the construction project was entered into the construction plans of the Municipal Construction Bureau.

12314

CSO: 4005 727

PARTY AND STATE

IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK OF YOUNG WORKERS STRESSED

Harbin FENDOU [STRUGGLE] in Chinese No 3, 10 Mar 83 pp 32-33

[Article by Wu Donghai [0702 2639 3189]: "Shift the Emphasis of Ideological and Political Work in Enterprises to Young Workers"]

[Text] Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the emphasis of ideological and political work among staff workers in enterprises has gradually shifted to the young workers. At present, however, party organizations and political cadres in some areas lack ideological preparation for this. Therefore it is very necessary that we further increase our understanding and strengthen and transform the ideological education of young workers.

Since the 1970's, the replacement rate of working class contingents has increased and great changes have taken place in their organizational structure. According to statistics, the number of people in our working class has increased at an average rate of nearly 4 million a year. The number of veteran workers who joined the workforce before Liberation and in the early period after the founding of the state has gradually decreased, while the proportion of young workers is increasing. Young workers below age 35 constitute about 60 percent of the total number of staff workers, the absolute majority of whom are on the production frontline, which has already become the backbone and mainstay of production. The burden of socialist modernization has historically rested on their shoulders. This determines that ideological and political work in enterprises must shift to the young workers. If we do well in the ideological and political work of young workers, who constitute two thirds of the total number of staff workers, and if we fully mobilize their enthusiasm for production and their political enthusiasm, the situation with regard to the entire ideological and political work of enterprises will be opened up, and production and construction in enterprises as well as work in various quarters will not be difficult to carry out. At the same time, we should recognize that all working class contingents, like cadre contingents, are in an important period of cooperation between the new and the old and of replacement of the old by the new. As young workers do not understand the sufferings of the class oppression and exploitation in the former society, they lack the strong urge to rise up and the humble and deep feelings for the party and socialism that workers of the older generation have possessed. They also are not as conscious as veteran workers of the spirit of being

master in one's own house, bearing hardships, and standing hard work and organized discipline. Therefore, doing well in the ideological and political work of young workers and continually enhancing their political qualities so that the fine, revolutionary character of workers of the older generation will be carried forward have a bearing on the key question of whether there will be successors to the true qualities, fine traditions, and glorious undertaking of the working class. We must understand and enhance the importance of the ideological and political work of young workers. To correctly understand and carry out the shift of emphasis of the ideological and political work of staff workers in enterprises, we must first make an appraisal of the basic conditions of young workers that is in accord with objective reality. However, as soon as some comrades talk about young workers, they often unduly stress that young workers have relatively more problems and that they cannot watch over them progressively. If we carry out ideological and political work of young workers with such understanding and feelings, we are sure to do poorly. A large amount of investigative materials has shown that in general the ideological state of young workers is sound and forward-looking. This generation of young people has many good points. They have grown up under the socialist system and have an ardent love for the motherland. Their educational level is relatively high, and they are good at exercising their minds. They accept new things and events relatively quickly and make strong demands for reforming what is unreasonable. In production and construction they dare to fight and make innovations. A large group of model personalities who are ideologically advanced, who struggle bravely for socialist modernization, and who have made contributions continue to mushroom among young workers. Facts have made it eloquently clear that they are absolutely not a "wasted generation" or even a "fallen generation," but a new generation of the working class that has high hopes. However, we should also recognize that, mainly due to the effects of the decade of turmoil, in addition to the former period when we somewhat relaxed and weakened our ideological and political work concerning the working masses, some negative things still exist among some of the young workers. Giving play to latent positive factors of the young workers themselves, helping them to overcome negative factors, and fostering correct and advanced ideology constitute precisely a new topic facing ideological and political work in enterprises.

Shifting the emphasis of ideological and political work in enterprises to young workers requires us to spend our main energy on studying young workers, to understand their ideological pulse, to familiarize ourselves with their basic feelings, and to aim at their characteristics in order to determine the contents and methods of education and in order to greatly strengthen our party's work for the new generation of working class.

The most important thing in strengthening the ideological and political work of young workers is systematically to imbue them with communist ideology. Why do some young workers lack foresight, lofty ideals, and political ardor and even desert politics? Why do some view money above everything, pursue so-called "benefits," and go only for money? Why do some lack the ability to resist the erosion of bourgeois and other nonproletarian thinking, envy and pursue a bourgeois lifestyle, and even take the path of economic and other crimes? Ultimately, it is because they have not established a correct

world outlook on life. As the ideological system of the working class, the ideological system of scientific communism has expounded the fundamental laws of social development and the conditions for the working class in liberating itself and all of mankind, and has expressed the most profound and basic interests of the working class and laboring people. However, the working class cannot possibly give rise to scientific communist thought by itself. Only through education and an instilling can it come to possess this ideology. Therefore, to help young workers foster the correct world outlook and outlook on life, we must systematically imbue them with communist ideology and become involved in teaching them basic Marxist theory, ardent love for the socialist motherland, communist ideals, communist attitudes toward labor, communist morality, modern scientific and technological advances, and the most recent successes. We must systematically imbue them with communist ideology while stressing everyday ideological education as self-education with a mass character. Through this education, broad masses of young workers will gradually master basic Marxist knowledge of the laws of social development, clearly recognize the historical role and mission of the working class, and overcome the mentality and various errors and tendencies of the nonworking class, so that we may arouse their revolutionary ardor, harden their political beliefs, increase their class consciousness, and truly train them to be a new generation of socialist men with ideals, morality, education, and discipline.

In strengthening the ideological and political work of young workers, we must pay attention to the forms and methods that continue to improve ideological and political work. The main defects of the present ideological and political work are that it does not have a strong aim, lacks conviction and appeal, and cannot attract the broad masses of people, so that some education has achieved no real or only very few results. We must earnestly sum up both positive and negative experience in past ideological and political work, and at the same time, when we carry on the party's fine traditions in ideological and political work and in accord with new historical conditions, we should continually create new forms and methods that have the complexion of the times and are easily accepted by the masses. We must aim at the characteristics of young workers--such as having a relatively high level of education, being good at exercising their minds, having a strong desire to learn, having great needs in their spiritual life, and having extensive interests and hobbies--by strengthening the aim, knowledge, and liveliness of their ideological education and by increasing conviction and appeal. In recent years, watching television and movies, listening to radiobroadcasts, and reading newspapers and books on art, literature, and popular science have become an important part of life after work for the broad masses of young workers. We should pay strong attention to these aspects, give full play to the role of such social educational tools as television, movies radiobroadcasts, news and publishing, try hard to combine ideological and political work with the rich and varied afterhours cultural activities of young workers, and place education within healthy recreation in order to promote overall increase in the ideological consciousness, moral sentiment, and scientific knowledge of the broad masses of young workers.

To strengthen the ideological and political work of young workers, the whole party must act and make a common effort. Because young workers have extensive social contacts and ties, the channels and factors that affect their mentality are numerous and complex, and there often is an interplay of many factors. Therefore, strengthening the ideological and political work of young workers is not merely a task for enterprises, the party and [Communist Youth] League, and the organization but is also a task for the whole party and all of society. The party organization at all levels must vigorously organize and coordinate with the strength of the party, government, labor and league inside the enterprises as well as the family, school, social organizations, and government economic, educational, and cultural organs outside the enterprises to jointly strengthen and transform the ideological and political work of young people. Through the common effort of comrades of the whole party, the new generation of the working class will surely grow rapidly and soundly and will play its rightful role in socialist modernization.

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PARTY AND STATE

INVESTIGATION, RESEARCH ARE FUNDAMENTAL TO ALL WORK

Nanjing QUNZHONG [THE MASSES] in Chinese No 2, 1983, pp 2-4

[Article by Qin Songlin [4440 2646 2651]: "Investigation and Research Are the Basis for Doing Well in All Work"]

[Text] The 12th Party Congress has defined the magnificent goal of initiating new and overall conditions for socialist modernization. To realize this glorious task, the Party Central Committee has called on leading cadres at all levels to carry forward the fine traditions of the party, become involved in reality, and strengthen investigation and research. This is a major issue before us that is both important and urgent.

Investigation and research are important because they are the correct way for us to understand and transform the world and are the bridge that combines theory and practice. Regardless of the things and the work we do, in order to achieve our desired goal we must observe a basic principle--namely, the subjective must be in accord with the objective, and thought must be in accord with reality. Otherwise something will not be done well or things will go contrary to our wishes. Through investigation we obtain rich and firsthand materials, and on this basis we use the general principles of Marxism in our hard thinking to discard the dross and select the essential, to eliminate the false and retain the true, to proceed from one point to another and from the outside to the inside, thereby enabling us to bring forth something that has regularity. In general, knowledge obtained in this way is relatively closer to objective reality. Objective things and events are dynamic and changing, and social practice is extremely rich and varied, so our understanding of them must continue to grow. Therefore, investigation and research are inevitably long-term, and only by making persistent and unrelenting efforts can we continuously understand new things and events and gain new knowledge. Such is the ideological line of dialectical materialism persisted in by our party. In contrast, if we do not recognize objective facts, refuse to carry out thoroughgoing and painstaking investigation and research, and instead sit in a room and act on assumptions, we certainly cannot understand the world correctly and will run into obstacles at every turn in practice and ultimately mismanage what we do. Such is the ideological line of idealism and the bad workstyle of subjectivism, which has always been opposed by our party. Therefore, whether we conduct investigation and research is not merely a question of work methods but also a key question as to whether we persist in dialectical materialism or idealism.

Investigation and research constitute the basic Marxist method used by our party to formulate and implement the correct line, policies, and principles. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "Determining policies and principles in our work according to actual conditions is the most basic work method which must be firmly remembered by all Communist Party members." If we decide on work policies and principles according to imaginary things or superficial and fragmentary circumstances, or after we read sketchy reports, then they will surely be incorrect and will not be supported by the masses. Comrade Chen Yun [7.16.0061] said: "In formulating policies, leading organs must spend at least 90 percent of their time on investigation and research, while it will be sufficient to spend less than 10 percent of the time on the final deliberation." Obviously, how important it is for us to know actual conditions through investigation and research in order to formulate the correct line, policies and principles!

Correct implementation of the party's policies and principles must be combined with the concrete circumstances of one's own prefecture, system, and unit. To combine with concrete circumstances, we must first carry out investigation and research. Comrade Mao Zedong said that we must have three rules in doing our work: first, we must understand the circumstances; second, we must have a strong determination; and third, our methods must be correct. The first rule is that we must be clear about the circumstances. If we are not clear about the circumstances, we will either be making the wrong determination or will be lacking in determination in handling our work, and our methods will be either [completely] wrong or not entirely correct. The cause of socialist construction that we are undertaking is a new path no one has taken in the past, and we will inevitably encounter numerous difficulties and problems in the course of advancing. If we frequently conduct investigation and research, and understand real conditions accurately so that we know how things stand, then we will not be indecisive or even adversely affect opportunities in our work, but will be able to resolve problems promptly and correctly so that the cause of socialist construction will continue to make new progress. Therefore, regard for objective reality and earnest investigation and research are the basis of doing well in all work and are basic political skills for party members and cadres.

Our party has always paid attention to investigation and research, and Comrade Mao Zedong and other revolutionaries of the older generation established a fine example for us. In the First and Second Revolutionary Civil War periods, Comrade Mao Zedong repeatedly made a close investigation of Chinese society in the countryside, factories and mines and wrote many historical documents to guide the Chinese revolution. As early as 1927 he wrote the report "Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan." In 1930 he raised opposition to bookishness and stressed investigation and research as the first step in all work. In 1941, Comrade Mao Zedong personally read and reviewed the investigative materials that were preserved, and he compiled them into a book entitled "Investigation of the Countryside," with a preface by Comrade Mao Zedong [titled]. The Party Central Committee in the same year issued the "Resolution on Investigation and Research." In the rectification campaign in Yan'an, Comrade Mao Zedong criticized the erroneous attitude of "knowing more about the sky than about the ground" and insisted that everything must

investigation and research. The famous saying that "one has no right to speak without investigation" has become the motto of all party comrades. In the periods of the War of Resistance Against Japan and the War of Liberation, despite the burden of pressing military duties and frequent wars, Comrade Mao Zedong never let up on investigations and research. After the liberation of the whole country, he conducted investigation and research on numerous occasions to pave the way for China's socialist construction. In 1961 the Party Central Committee explicitly pointed out in the instructional letter on carrying out investigation in earnest: "Everything proceeds from reality, and one has no right to speak without investigation: these must become the first criteria of the thoughts and deeds of all party cadres." Owing to the great importance our party attaches to investigation and research, they have gradually become the fine traditions and workstyle of our party.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the Party Central Committee has repeatedly stressed seeking truth from facts and that everything must proceed from reality, has revived and carried forward the fine traditions of investigation and research, and has formulated various policies and principles that are in accord with conditions in our country, so that there is now a state of liveliness and prosperity and many new successes have been made in all areas. Evidently, investigation and research have to do with the key question of the rise or fall, success or failure of our cause in revolution and construction. We should never forget this historical experience.

However, some comrades still lack understanding about the importance of investigation and research. They are not earnest, or they are unwilling to carry out investigation and research. This is highly unsuitable to the demands in our present efforts to initiate new and overall conditions for socialist modernization.

People who are used to proceeding from books are unwilling to conduct investigation and research. They think whatever is in books are "golden rules and precious precepts," and they will say or do something only if it is in books. They totally ignore changes in the objective course of the development of things and events, the new questions posed by practice, and whether the arguments in books, through the test of practice, still suit current actual conditions. To varying degrees they are still affected by "leftist" mistakes, and their minds are not quite liberated. In doing their work some comrades still blindly copy the instructions of higher authorities indiscriminately, impose "military uniformity," or give vague, general directions in their work. All this reverses the relationship between theory and practice. We should not say that we must study the books of Marxism, but we must combine them with actual conditions in our country. We need books, but we cannot make them dogmatic or turn them into something that confines people's minds, obstructs people's progress, and stifles the chance of life. As for formalist attitudes which are built purely on the concept of "higher authorities" without any study of actual conditions, Comrade Mao Zedong sharply criticized: Implementation of the instructions of higher authorities blindly, superficially, and without any disagreement whatsoever is not true implementation but the most harmful way to waste or delay the instructions.

People who are superstitious, narrow, and limited in experience are also unwilling to conduct investigation and research. Having worked in a certain post or department for a relatively long period of time, some comrades believe that they have become "experts in the state of affairs." Their minds are conservative, they exaggerate the role of perceptual knowledge, and they are totally uninterested in understanding new conditions and studying new problems. This is not in accord with the principles of the Marxist theory of knowledge. The experience we gather from practice is of course valuable, and certain things of a general character can be used as a reference. However, objective things and events are very complex and are continually developing and changing, so that no experience should be copied indiscriminately. If we hang on to old regulations that are divorced from reality and rely on old experience to direct work under new conditions, we are bound to cause all kinds of problems--let alone the fact that man's ability to understand can continually improve only through practice. If we sit in an office all day and do not understand the dynamic activities of practice, our minds will slowly become rigid and we will lose our sensitivity for new things and events. That would be very dangerous.

People who are contaminated by the bad workstyle of bureaucratism are also unwilling to conduct investigation and research. They are used to high positions, and they sit in an office all day listening to reports and drawing conclusions, either getting into endless disputes over trifles or making decisions that are not in accord with reality or even are totally incorrect. They copy instructions from higher authorities indiscriminately, do not give definite answers to requests for instructions from the lower authorities, and turn a deaf ear to the voices of the masses. Such a bureaucratic workstyle is detested by the popular masses. Now that the party has come to power throughout the whole country, we must pay special attention to maintaining close ties with the masses. If you think that, having become an "official," you hold truth along with power, and that apparently the higher an "official" you are the more truth you hold, and if you display an official air, considering the masses of the masses as being too dirty for a visit, or that listening to the workers, peasants, and grassroots cadres is a nuisance, then the masses of people will not make friends with you, you will never understand the true situation in every regard, and you will be unable to do well in the party's work.

Furthermore, a minority of people with a weak revolutionary will are unwilling to conduct investigation and research. They enjoy high positions and live in ease and comfort. They would rather sit on their sofas and sleep or be busy with their "family affairs" the whole day than move themselves and take pains to serve the masses. They treat their work as though they knew everything about it, and often do not even nod or shake their heads. They are good at shirking responsibilities--"lighting the way for others, while they themselves are in the dark." Their thoughts and actions are incompatible with our party's goal of serving the people wholeheartedly.

At present, all quarters are implementing the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, and very soon it is initiating a new situation. New conditions, new problems, and new problems that must be solved are truly endless.

As a party cadre, particularly a comrade responsible for giving leadership, not only must one enable his thinking to keep pace with the development of the situation, promptly sum up the new experiences created by the masses, and correctly guide the masses in practice, but also one should be able to foresee the trend of development of things and events and propel them to develop forward. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Our slogans are: (1) One has no right to speak without investigation; (2) Similarly, one has no right to speak without making a correct investigation." This urgently demands that we further correct the ideological line, change our workstyle, become involved in reality, and carry out correct investigation and research.

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PARTY AND STATE

REPORTAGE ON STRATEGY OF CPC PARTY SCHOOL WORK

Beijing LIAOWANG [OBSERVATION POST] in Chinese No 3, 20 Mar 83 pp 9-11

[Article by Li Li [2621 3680] and Hu Guohua [5170 0948 5478]: "A Change in Strategy in Party School Work--A Visit to the Central Party School"]

[Text] In the spring, we visited the Central Party School. At the beginning of March, it was still not a time of scenes typical of those south of the Yangtze River where "gentle breezes waft orioles on their way and clear light reflects from the green duckweed." Nevertheless, spring was in the air.

On the campus of the Central Party School, the poplar buds had a faint trace of green, flashes of light yellow appeared among the willow silks and the fragrance of earth characteristic of spring drifted through the air. But what most attracted our interest in the visit to the Central Party School was not the air of spring that filled the entire campus. Rather, there was something here that inspired us even more. The CPC Central Committee had entrusted the Central Organizational Department, the Central Propaganda Department and the Central Party School to hold the Second All-China Party School Work Conference and to study the problems of reforming Party Schools throughout the entire nation. On the basis of a CPC Central Committee decision, the mission of the Party Schools will gradually change from short-term rotational training as the central focus to instruction on a regular basis as the principal focus. This is a primary change in strategy on the part of the work of the Party schools in adapting to the requirements for socialist modernization and construction and it is also an important new development in the activities of the Party schools.

On the day the All-China Party School Work Conference opened, leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee sent congratulatory messages or made telephone calls to the conference. Comrade Ye Jianying said: "The Central Party School has already played a leading role in the reform of shifting from short-term rotation training of cadres to instruction of cadres on a regular basis." We and our comrades in the Party as a whole very much want to know what sort of reforms are being undertaken at the Central Party School, which is charged with the important task of training high level Party and government leadership cadres. What concrete measures will be taken to strengthen training of cadres on a regular basis and to continually raise

the quality of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought among the cadre rank so that the leading cadres will possess a suitable structure of knowledge?

As one strolls about the Central Party School, the beautiful, clean, elegant and tranquil surroundings and the school dormitories, set off by woods and with their eaves set close together, lead a person at first to feel as if it were an ordinary institution of higher learning. However, when we looked at the four imposing and magnificent statues mounted on the towering main building, we immediately sensed a special solemn and respectful atmosphere that other institutions of learning do not have. The four statues separately represent scenes of the struggles of the Communist Party of China in different historical periods and also reflect in summary the unusual school history of the Central Party School.

The history of the Central Party School is closely linked with the history of our Party. On the eve of the birth of the Communist Party of China and in its early years, one of the earliest groups of revolutionaries established a "Young People's China Society," a "Consciousness Society," a "Culture Books Society," an "Independent study university," a peasant movements study institute and workers night schools in various regions for the purpose of cultivating the first group of leading backbone cadres for founding the Party and for the early stage of revolutionary activity. Although these organizations were not considered as Party schools, a foundation was laid and ideological and organization preparations were made for the later Party schools. Our Party's first Party School was the Beijing Party School. It was organized secretly in the spirit of "Establishing a Party School for Systematic Education of Party Members" and "Promoting a Deep Knowledge of Doctrine on the Part of Party Members," which were issued by the Fourth Party Congress, by the Beijing District Committee of the Communist Party of China in 1925. In March 1933, a Party School, namely, the Marxism-Communism University, was started in the central Soviet Area. After the Long March, it was incorporated into the cadre organization. After the CPC Central Committee reached Wayabao in northern Shansi, it immediately decided to restore the Party School, which was formally designated as the Central Party School. During the Yanan period, the Central Party School trained large groups of cadres from the liberated regions. The famous Rectification Movement was first launched at the Yanan Central Party School. The dedication which Comrade Mao Zedong made for the Yanan Party School, "seek truth from facts" is even today still a teaching of the Central Party School.

The forerunner of the present Central Party School was the Marxism-Leninism College, which was established in Pingshan County of Hebei Province. Its name was later changed to the Central Higher Party School. During the 11-year period of disorder, the Central Party School also suffered a great catastrophe. After the "gang of four" had been smashed, the CPC Central Committee at once decided to restore the Central Party School. With the concern of the CPC Central Committee and with the support of Comrade Hu Yaobang, who was the assistant director of the school at that time, the Central Party School played a very large role in eliminating disorder. Everyone clearly remembered that, during those days of elimination of

disorder and setting things right, the Central Party School was the first to propose clarifying the matter of right and wrong of cadre policies, that it took the lead in implementing Party policies in its own units and successively redressed unjust and trumped up cases. In the struggle to expose Lin Biao and the "gang of four" the Central Party School took the lead in the work of eliminating disorder and setting things right on the basis of combining theory with practice. In May of 1978 in particular, the earliest discussions on the problem of the truth criterion were started here. With the interest of the CPC Central Committee, this discussion spread throughout the entire country very rapidly and resulted in very far-reaching effects on practical work. At the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee, a very high evaluation was placed on this discussion when it was recognized that "it was of far-reaching significance in promoting emancipation of the mind and correction of the ideological line among comrades throughout the Party and among people throughout the nation."

After the Third Plenary Sessions of the Eleventh Central Committee, the Central Party School has held to using the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and of Mao Zedong Thought and the correct line, principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee to arm vast numbers of cadres and to instruct and cultivate over 10,800 upper and mid-level leadership cadres and theoretical cadres. Large-scale education of cadres of this kind is something that had not occurred previously in the history of the Party.

The 11th Party Congress was held in September 1982. This conference was one of great historical significance as it marked the completion of our Party's historical mission of eliminating disorder and setting things right in guiding ideology. The 12th Party Congress determined the strategic goals, the strategic emphasis and the strategic measures in economic construction and for nation for the next 12 years and put forward the great mission of comprehensively initiating a new phase in socialist modernization and construction. From that point, our Party entered a new historical period in which the work of the entire Party must be to proceed with reform in a comprehensive and systematic and in a resolute and orderly way and in which the work of the Central Party School also confronts the historical mission of meeting a new situation.

At the Central Party School, we visited in succession with the concerned comrades of the Central Party School. They introduced us to the activities relating to the reforms that had been carried out at the Central Party School since the 11th Party Congress. They told us: The CPC Central Committee is extremely interested in the work of the Party schools and has clearly pointed out the direction of comprehensive reform in Party school work to us. According to the resolution of the CPC Central Committee, the task of the Central Party School in the future is to shift gradually from shorter traditional training as the principal focus to instruction on a regular basis as the main focus and to assume the responsibility for training leading cadres with high political and cultural qualifications both at the provincial and local levels as well as reserve cadres.

The 12th Party Congress was a turning point in Party work as a whole. Comrade Hu Yaobang emphatically pointed out in his report at the 12th Party Congress as representative of the CPC Central Committee that in order to train a large group of qualified specialized personnel for socialist modernization and construction we must vigorously strengthen the work of educating and training cadres. In the future, we must make scholastic reports and study accomplishments as equally important a basis for using and promoting cadres as work experiences and work accomplishments. Party schools at all levels must undertake the task of training cadres on a regular basis in accordance with the requirements of the socialist modernization cause. These stipulations of the CPC Central Committee are important strategic measures for raising the quality of the cadres. In the face of this situation, the past method of teaching at the Central Party School in which rotation training of cadres was the principal focus evidently no longer meets the need. Training leadership cadres on a regular basis has become a very pressing task for the Central Party School. Not long after the 12th Party Congress, the Central Party School, on the basis of thoroughgoing investigation and research, extensive solicitation of the opinions of the masses and conscientious summarization of past experiences in Party school work, proposed reform measures in regard to such problems as the future tasks of the Central Party School, targets of new student recruitment, methods of recruiting students, establishing a curriculum, building a corps of teachers and establishing teaching materials. In the course of our visit, we heard people enthusiastically discussing these reform measures everywhere we went. What most excited everyone was the reform of the methods of recruiting students in the future. In the past, when short-term rotational training of cadres was the principal priority, the principal targets of student recruitment for the Central Party School were on-the-job Party and government leadership cadres who were recommended by CPC committee members at the provincial, municipal and autonomous district levels, or by leading Party groups in various central ministries and commissions and various ministries and commissions under the State Council. These students are usually of fairly advanced age and their cultural level is quite uneven. In order to make the cadre rank more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent, the targets of student recruitment for the Central Party School will for the most part be comparatively outstanding reserve cadres with prospects for training from both the provincial and local levels. At the same time, it will also assimilate a small number of young cadres who have already been promoted into leadership bodies at the provincial and local levels. In addition to requiring that they be physically healthy and have practical work experience, there will be the additional requirements that they have a definite educational level and that they be of a suitable age. For example, local level cadre personnel for training should have an educational level of graduation from senior middle school or higher and should generally be under 35 years of age and not be over 40 years of age at the most. Provincial level cadre personnel for training should have an educational level of graduation from an institution of higher learning or its equivalent and should generally be under 40 years of age and not be over 45 years of age at the most. In addition, the Central Party School is preparing to start classes in theories primarily for the purpose of cultivating theory teachers

and a theoretical backbone cadres for provincial level Party schools, provincial and local CPC Committee propaganda and education departments and central units. The students in the theory classes should have the educational level of graduation from an institution of higher learning or the equivalent and should be under 35 years of age.

The responsible comrades at the Central Party School told us that this type of student recruitment is a new practice in the history of the Central Party School. If matters are handled strictly in accordance with this provision, we will be able to cultivate a new generation of leadership cadres who will carry forward the cause and forge ahead into the future. In order to select students who conform to the aforementioned conditions, the Central Party School, the Central Organization Department and the Central Propaganda Department have jointly formed a student recruitment committee. In recruiting students in the future, a method involving combination of organization recommendation and unified examinations will be rigorously followed. When students are to be recruited, twice the number of the numerical quota for student recruitment assigned by the Central Organization Department will be recommended by provincial, municipal and autonomous district party committees for the initial selection of students. After an investigation by the Central Organization Department, an examination will be given on a uniform topic set by the Central Party School. Finally, those with the best records will be selected by the student recruitment committee.

What political qualities and scientific and cultural knowledge should the new generation of leaders of our nation possess to be able to assume the important task of leading the modernization drive? This is a problem of great interest to everyone. The leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee have again and again pointed out that moral character must first be considered in selecting cadres and that a person who has talent but lacks moral character cannot be used. In selecting cadres in the future, we must adhere to the principle of moral character combined with ability and we must also give attention to academic record and age. We must select cadres who are in the prime of life and who have an educational level of graduation from an institution of higher learning or higher. People of this kind will be able to meet the demands of the four modernizations. For this reason, we must use a spirit of reform in doing a good job of cadre education work and in changing the state of the cadre corps. Education is development of the intellect and can increase latent productive capacity. This type of development is more important than any other kind of development.

When the Central Party School drew up its teaching plans, it evidently considered the problem of the intellectual structure of the targets of cultivation. They have already conducted some investigation and research on this topic. The results of their investigation indicate that some provincial and local primary level leadership cadres who can fulfill their duties, especially generally have comparatively high theoretical knowledge, a firm grasp of Marxism-Leninism, comparatively broad scientific and technical knowledge and a definite degree of specialized knowledge. They also have a scientific and rational arrangement of curriculum of the training courses on the basis of the requirements of the nation for socialist

modernization and construction. For the most part, they set up three types of curricula. The first is basic theoretical courses on Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. These are required courses and account for 55 percent of total study time. The second is courses on scientific and cultural knowledge such as language and literature, formal logic, basic mathematics, history and foreign languages. The third is courses on specialized knowledge such as fundamental law, international politics and economics, history of the international workers movement, industrial economics, agricultural economics, management science, theory of literature and art and literary criticism. These two types of curricula account for 45 percent of total study time and students can select them as elective courses in accordance with their individual and differing requirements. Examinations are recorded and are entered into that person's dossier as a reference basis for assessing and using cadres. Those who pass the graduation examinations of the training class will receive a graduation diploma acknowledging their academic record as a university or graduate student. Students who graduate from a theory class must defend their graduation theses before a thesis examination committee composed of specialists both from within and outside the school. Outstanding students would receive an appropriate academic degree.

In addition, the Central Party School will still undertake the task of rotational training of small numbers of leadership cadres.

We happily learned that the Central Party School has also placed a conscientious emphasis on building its teacher corps in order to meet the demands of instruction on a regular basis. Establishing a teacher corps with a comparatively high ideological and professional standards is the key to running a Party school well and to improving the level of instruction. People who make their names through rebellion, elements who engage in smashing and looting, people with severe factionalist ideology and other people with serious political and ideological problems cannot become teachers in a Party School. At present, the Central Party School has seven teaching and research sections and more than 360 teachers. This is a teacher corps with a comparatively good ideological and teaching standard. However, measured in light of the requirements of instruction on a regular basis, neither the number of teachers nor their types of specialties are sufficient to meet the demand. For this reason, the Central Party School has been emphasizing strengthening of establishment of the teacher corps as the key problem in running the Party school well and in raising the level of instruction. At present, the Central Party School is building new classrooms for courses in law, international politics, economic management, dialectics of nature and modern science and technology. In addition, they also plan to build classrooms for foreign languages and history courses as quickly as possible. In order to establish a vigorous teacher corps, the Central Party School has already worked out practical plans for such work as selecting and cultivating new teachers and improving and training present teachers. In their plans, they have clearly stipulated the following. Teachers must be guaranteed fixed vacation periods. This is beneficial to their making substantial improvement and doing a thorough job of preparation work for their teaching. Full and assistant professors (full and assistant

research personnel) should have a fixed leave period after every 3 consecutive years of work in order to make it more convenient for them to conduct scientific research or summarize their teaching. A number of teachers should be selected regularly in a planned way to be released from their duties to engage in advanced studies or to get down to grass roots units to conduct investigation and research. The Central Party School is also preparing to equip the school with electronic audio-visual facilities in order to modernize teaching methods and improve teaching effectiveness.

At the conclusion of our visit to the Central Party School, we happened to attend an academic report meeting commemorating the 100th anniversary of the death of Marx which was held in the auditorium of the Central Party School. We sat in the large auditorium listening to the speeches given at the meeting and looking at the famous slogan from the "Communist Manifesto," "Proletarians of the World Unite!" which is carved into the ceiling of the auditorium. This reminded us of the immense efforts made by the Communist Party of China for the victory of Marxism in China so that there would be successors to carry on the revolutionary cause, and a firm conviction arose spontaneously within us: A Chinese Communist Party member armed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and modern cultural and scientific knowledge will certainly achieve victory in establishing socialist modernization!

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

INTELLECTUAL ADVICE TO HELP BORDER REGIONS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Mar 83 p 3

[Commentary by Chen Zujia, [7115 4371 3946]: "Send Knowledge to the Border Regions"]

[Text] The border regions need science and technology! The minority nationalities urgently need culture and knowledge! During the last ten days of February, the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission jointly convened an establish-contract meeting to give "intellectual advice to help border regions." During the meeting, comrades from Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, Ningxia, Gansu, Guizhou, Yunnan, Jilin, Heilongjiang, and Liaoning called upon five democratic parties (namely: Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, China Democratic League, China Association for Promoting Democracy, Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, Jiu San Society) to offer intellectual aid.

The natural resources in border regions and areas inhabited by minority nationalities are extremely abundant. But owing to the lack of technology and talent, particularly the specialized talent of minority nationalities, the resources in these regions cannot be timely and reasonably surveyed, developed, and utilized. The cultural standard of 60 percent of the workers in Ningxia is lower than that of junior high school students. The "10 superiorities" of Yunnan's economy cannot be fully developed because they are overwhelmed by the 2 inferiorities of "educational backwardness" and "communication congestion." Thirty percent of the adults in that province are illiterates, 73 percent of its high school teachers are not qualified, and there is not even one single specialized cadre among 13 minority nationalities. The cultural standard of half of the cadres in Gansu and the southern Gansu region is lower than that of elementary school students. Only 3.5 percent of the specialized cadres in the entire province are members of the minority nationalities.

The earnest statements of the comrades from border regions and areas inhabited by minority nationalities increased the sense of responsibility for the comrades from the interior to help border regions. Comrades from such provinces and municipalities as Shanghai, Beijing, Tianjin, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Sichuan, and Guangdong indicated that the interior and the border regions, as well as all nationalities, should assist each other in the task of Four Modernizations in order to achieve common prosperity. Thus, they cannot underestimate the significance of giving "intellectual advice to help border regions."

"Give 'Intellectual advice to help border regions" is an important front army of the democratic parties. Half of the department members in the Chinese Academy of Sciences are members of these parties. There are more than 10,000 middle-school teachers among the members of China Democratic League, and more than half of them are old teachers with rich practical teaching experience. The majority of the members of China Association for Promoting Democracy are teachers in normal colleges and schools, high and elementary schools, as well as nurseries. Many are superior teachers and teachers of special qualifications. Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party has many well-grown medical experts, while Jiu San Society's main body is composed of natural scientists, and the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee includes among its members many specialized talents in accounting, economic management, and foreign languages. Just as a leading comrade in the CPC Central Committee remarked, members of democratic parties are more knowledgeable; they have more extensive social connections; and they have a strong desire to contribute to their nation. To create a new situation for the work of these parties, it is the great path to develop the intellectual superiority of these parties, to send border regions and areas inhabited by minority nationalities to lecture, to exchange experiences, and to conduct economic consultation. There is much to accomplish; the future is bright.

In the past two years, these five democratic parties have been developing, in various activities which offer "intellectual advice to help border regions." They have gained preliminary experiences and good results.

During this year's spring festival, the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission have sent to Xinjiang the role of Hong Niang [4767 1224], serving as intermediaries between the democratic parties in their effort to give "intellectual advice to border regions." They have received enthusiastic support and positive response from members of democratic parties. Some of these members sent telegrams, some wrote letters, and some couples of husbands and wives signed up for work with their own organizations. One after another, they stated: "We are entering a prosperous era during old age/Willing to serve as children's eyes." "Our contribution to the nation are bitterly short/Determination to contribute to the nation is doubly strong." According to estimates, less than a month after this meeting, members of democratic parties who had signed up for work in border regions numbered more than 2,000 in those seven provinces and municipalities. A book listing the names of several hundred people who had signed up to give "intellectual advice to help border regions" was brought out from Shanghai, Hubei, Tianjin, Guangdong, and Shaanxi. At the same time, a group of experts for work, Zhu Yunchang, member of China Democratic League, a retired second-grade teacher in Shanghai's Caovang High School, has been arranged for teaching physics in senior high schools; this was also arranged for training teachers. China Democratic League's Tianjin Committee has already organized a group of experts, who will soon go to Xinjiang to lecture as well as to investigate. This will pave the way for the long-term and one-sided training of teachers in Xinjiang. The Beijing Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy has already arranged for retired teachers, created a service center, and sent them to border regions and areas inhabited by minority nationalities to perform short-term teaching duties.

The response to this unprecedented establish-contact meeting was very enthusiastic. After a week's discussions and consultations, more than 150 projects were preliminarily devised to give intellectual advice to border regions. At present, these projects are being, step by step, implemented. They can be generally divided into four forms:

(1) A comprehensive course of lectures on special topics, catering to the needs of those above-middle-level leading cadres and specialized talents, helping them to increase their knowledge and widen their outlook.

(2) To train elementary and high school teachers, as well as other teachers; China Association for Promoting Democracy plans to help Ningxia to train elementary school language and arithmetic teachers, and to help Gansu to train elementary school administrative leaders.

(3) To train various kinds of specialized talents, including accountants, personnel in hospital management, health statisticians, technical personnel to cultivate, prepare, and process traditional Chinese medicines, personnel for the comprehensive utilization of forestry, and technical personnel for acupuncture.

(4) Various kinds of economic consultation projects, including the inspection of the production of Tibetan medicines and of such endemic diseases as osmagum joint disease [osteoarthritis deformans] and Kaschin-Beck disease; inspection and consultation of small electric power stations; consultation of the production of cement, gypsum, and yellow phosphorus. These projects are related to the many-sided plans of energy utilization and development, and of the reconstruction of cities.

Giving "intellectual advice to border regions" is a new and developing task. There are some problems which have to be solved by practice. For example, in the organization of the forces to aid border regions, we can allow the democratic parties to organize "star teams," or we can also allow various regions to organize their own regional teams. The democratic parties can organize independently, or they can either ally or coordinate with each other. They must consider the original needs of the economic coordinated regions, yet must not have to restrict their consideration only to those regions. In deciding the steps of their work, they have to be positive and steady, progressing from small to big, from few to many, and from easy to difficult. They must be agile and diversified, simple and easy to implement. They must walk the first step successfully, to fire the first shot loudly. In the areas of reception and remuneration, they have to be warm and attentive; they must be economic, to work hard to create good working and studying conditions for the employees. The remuneration for projects on economic consultation must be decided on the basis of the economic effects and profits of the projects. In sum, they must guide the work of giving "intellectual advice to border regions" with reformist spirit, so that the work will produce better results.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

RESOLUTION OF EXCESS RURAL POPULATION PROBLEMS STUDIED

Shenyang LIAONING DAXUE XUEBAO [Journal of Liaoning University] (Philosophy and Social Sciences Edition) in Chinese No 2, 5 Mar 83 pp 53-56

[Article by Liu Qingxiang /049/ 1987 4161/: "A Basic Way of Handling Excess Population in Our Rural Areas"/

[Text/ For our country of 800 million peasants out of a total population of 1 billion, resolving the problem of excess population in our rural areas is a difficult task which faces the establishment of agricultural industries. It is also a difficult task facing implementation of the construction of the four modernizations and ought to deserve very close attention.

The basic way to resolve the problem of excess population in rural areas is, generally speaking, to start with two aspects: one is to actively seek a solution to the excess labor force presently in rural areas and fully utilize the labor resources in the rural areas; the other is to stress birth control in rural areas and control population growth.

A feasible method is to make on the spot plans to utilize the excess population in rural areas. Concretely speaking, the following main ways can be used:

One: Reasonably readjusting the economic structure in agricultural industries and actively developing economic diversification. The labor population in agricultural industries can only draw support from the uniting of labor resources with the labor subject before it can become actual labor force and obtain full employment. There is a rich abundance of natural resources in our rural areas and every conceivable kind of labor subject. Sources for production are vast, but in the past we only kept our eyes trained on the limited amount of arable land to develop plant cultivation, neglecting the wide utilization of other natural resources. The result was that on the one hand a great amount of labor subjects were left unused and wasted, and on the other hand that the excess labor force was not fully employed. Solving the labor force employment problem in our rural areas requires uniting the diversified natural resources with their full utilization, that is to say, while absolutely not slackening grain production and at the same time actively implementing the principle of expanding economic diversification, we should actively develop the forestry, animal husbandry, subsidiary and fishing

industries and strive for growth in all sectors of agricultural industries. Due to the special characteristic in our nation that per capita arable land is a small amount, in developing plant cultivation intensive farming must be carried out and great attention paid to the scientific cultivation of land, intensive cultivation, raising the multiple cropping area, and striving to raise the productivity rate of agricultural labor. Only if this productivity rate is raised can the rate of agricultural commodity production be raised, and other sectors besides agriculture be able to be developed more quickly, thereby providing advantageous conditions with which to resolve the excess labor force in rural areas. It can be said that intensive farming and striving to raise agricultural labor productivity is an important way to resolve the excess labor force in agriculture. In the development of the forestry, animal husbandry, subsidiary and fishing industries, the principle of suiting measures to local conditions must be upheld. Whatever is suitable to be developed according to the natural resources and economic conditions of each area should be developed. Those in mountainous areas should develop mountain resources and those near water should develop water resources. In places which have labor service needs then diversified forms of service trades should be actively developed, and the effect of each labor force should be given full play. Only if more and more people gradually leave farming and engage in various kinds of specialized production in addition to plant cultivation and develop economic diversification can the agricultural commodity production rate be further raised, and arrangements made for more labor force to be taken care of.

Two: Reasonably adjust the ownership structure in rural areas and permit many kinds of economic forms to exist. In the past, because our country carried out too rapid socialist reform in respect to private ownership of the means of agricultural production, and in addition, later erroneous "leftist" ideology existed in the work, basically the unitary system of collective ownership was implemented in the matter of the form of ownership in rural areas. Individual management was eliminated wholesale even to the point of declaring that private plots and household subsidiary industries of commune members would be "cut off" as the tail-end of capitalism. Employment of the agricultural labor force basically followed the method of being completely dominated by a collective economy, and peasants were not allowed to find their own means of livelihood. The result was to increase the excess of labor force in the rural areas. Since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, at the same time "leftist" errors were being corrected in the rural areas, a series of important policies and measures have been implemented which have proceeded to readjust and restructure the rural economy, thereby stimulating the active production of hundreds of thousands of peasants and promoting the flourishing development of the rural economy. At present the collective economy is the main form in our rural areas but at the same time within certain limits there is still room for the individual economy of laborers which serves as a necessary supplement to the economy of public ownership. Workers who participate in the collective economy have the right to manage a certain amount of private plot land, mountain areas, household subsidiary industries and raising private livestock. In addition, diversified economic forms existing together within the collective economy has been carried out. That is, in addition to the form of the people's communes,

there still exist and are developing agricultural production cooperatives and other forms of production, supply, credit and consumer cooperative economies. Following the universal adoption of the system of production responsibility in the collective economy, other new economic cooperative forms such as various key unit households and specialized households have also appeared. Although the position and effect of each of the various economic forms in the rural areas are not the same, each of them, within a certain range, has a certain superiority and none can be lacking. These kinds of pluralistic economic forms existing simultaneously not only promote rural economic prosperity but also open a wide door for making arrangements for the labor force. Even so, the problem of employment for the labor force in rural areas shouldn't and also couldn't continue to be uniformly resolved by the method of the collective economy. It should be resolved by permitting, under the unified leadership of the nation and the collective, organizing employment of one's own free will and finding employment on one's own in order to widen employment opportunities. Any labor force unable to be taken into the range of the collective economy and who works and becomes wealthy ought to be actively supported and assisted no matter which form is selected as long as it fits with the national policy. Some peasants have left farming to manage factories or businesses or long distance transport. This should all be permitted.

Three: Actively develop communal and brigade enterprises, and develop small planned communities. In the wake of the realization of agricultural modernization, raising agricultural labor productivity must come from the freeing up of a large amount of the labor force from rural areas and changing the agricultural population into an industrial population. This is a kind of inexorable trend and our country cannot be any exception to this rule. At present the agricultural population comprises over 80 percent of our nation. If in the wake of agricultural modernization at the end of the century the agricultural population can universally be lowered to the level of 60 percent as in present day Liaoning Province, then 240 million people must be extricated from the rural areas. In regard to extricating so many people from rural areas, it is totally impossible in our nation that they could be transferred to large or medium-sized cities. Moreover, our nation still has to arrange for employment opportunities for several million people in the urban labor force every year. The cities are powerless to absorb the excess agricultural population except to depend on actively developing communal and brigade enterprises in rural areas and develop small planned communities according to the principle of making arrangements for the population in the area concerned. In recent years communal and brigade enterprises in rural areas have experienced great development. The proportion of income earned from these enterprises has continued to increase every year. In 1978 communal and brigade enterprises employed 28 million people, 9.5 percent of the rural labor force. Communal enterprise income was 43.1 billion yuan, 29.7 percent of total communal income. In 1979 Liaoning Province communal and brigade enterprises expanded to 32,356 factory sites with an income of 2.4 billion yuan, 32 percent of total communal income. Some communal and brigade enterprises developed joint agricultural, industrial and commercial ventures

based on the foundation of agricultural production expansion. These enterprises used agricultural production as their central concern and linked agricultural production with product processing, storage and transport, retail and supply of agricultural production materials into one unified structure. This kind of management form not only is able to greatly promote more rapid development of agricultural production, decrease intermediate links, increase the flow of capital, raise economic benefits and more satisfactorily meet the needs of the nation and the people, but in addition these enterprises can also absorb more labor force for employment. Developing small planned communities has become the objective requirement of rural economic development, especially on the foundation of communal and brigade enterprises and the development of joint agricultural, industrial and commercial ventures. This will become one of the special characteristics in the process of agricultural modernization in our nation. At present, there are over 2,000 counties and over 56,000 rural villages and market towns. If these more than 56,000 rural villages and market towns are constructed to form a small city of specified dimensions containing communal and brigade industrial, commercial and service enterprises in addition to cultural, educational and health facilities, this will enable them to become centers in the rural areas for political, economic, cultural, educational and scientific technological concerns. At the same time if we gradually provide them with modernized communications, transport and modernized equipment to turn them into progressive bases to change the face of the rural areas, not only could the material and cultural life of the people of the rural areas be greatly elevated, and the differences between industry and agriculture and the differences between the cities and the countryside be gradually narrowed, but we could also create the conditions in the future to realize the ideal of communism. In addition, this will provide good employment opportunities for the excess labor force in the rural areas and truly achieve the fact of having people leave agriculture without having to leave the rural areas. For instance, if every small planned community on the average could accommodate 3 thousand people, then for the whole nation 170 million people could be accommodated. This is a very substantial figure.

Four: Restructure the educational system in rural areas, and develop educational facilities in rural areas. Agricultural modernization demands that rural areas have a great number of peasants and intellectuals who possess a high cultural level and scientific technological knowledge, however, at present educational facilities in our nation's rural areas are far from being able to meet this need. Elementary school education in rural areas even now is not universal. Large numbers of students graduating from junior middle schools cannot enter senior middle school and those able to enter college from senior middle school are few indeed. According to 1982 census figures, there are still 235,820,000 people in the country who are still illiterate or semi-illiterate, 23.5 percent of the total population. The proportion of illiterates and semi-illiterates in rural areas would be even greater than this. Cultural and educational backwardness in rural areas is also an important element in directly or indirectly creating excess labor force in rural areas. In order to change the backward appearance in rural education, opportunity for learning must be broadened and the scope of education enhanced to provide youth and young adults in rural areas fuller conditions for learning. At present, with limited national funds for

education, it is not possible to cover all education in rural areas. It requires bringing every positive aspect into play to see that setting up schools by the nation, the collective and private individuals be integrated. We should appeal to intellectuals in the cities and countryside and the great masses of peasants and set off an upsurge of establishing schools. Those with money can put forth money; those with labor can put forth labor; those with knowledge can put forth knowledge. In another aspect the composition of education must be restructured to ensure that education better integrate with labor employment to create better employment opportunities for youth in rural areas. Toward this goal we should correspondingly increase vocational and technical middle schools, as well as set up various types of training and study courses of varying lengths of time to meet the needs of rural production expansion and by means of these various forms of schooling raise the people's scientific and cultural level. Because of the influences of high peak birth rates in our nation between 1962-1972, the increase in the population in rural areas of suitable age for labor will also show a sustained high peak. This will put enormous pressure on labor employment, but making great efforts to set up educational facilities and raising the cultural, intellectual, scientific and technical level of these people will ensure that the needs of rural economic development are met. Thus new roads of employment opportunities will open up. In a certain sense, if education facilities in rural areas are not expanded, the vast masses of the rural labor force will not be fully employed, and rural economics will not greatly develop.

Five: Reasonably adjust the distribution of population in rural areas, and organize migration of people in a planned fashion. Of the 9,6 million square km of our nation's land area, 70 percent is mountainous, 20 percent is water, and 10 percent arable land. The large mountain areas which comprise 70 percent of the nation's area are rich in natural resources but lack labor. However, arable land which comprises 10 percent of the nation's area has in excess labor force and insufficient resources. Mobilizing the excess labor force in rural areas into the large mountain areas could ensure that the labor resources in rural areas and the natural resources in mountain areas both be developed and utilized. In order to organize excess labor force to move into the large mountain areas in a planned fashion, the national and collective economies can select necessary incentive measures and methods which the masses are willing to accept to induce the peasants to take responsibility for mountain ranges and hillsides in neighboring areas. For example, based on a contract, peasants could close off the mountain to public access and afforest the area or develop an orchard or other kinds of management. As long as the peasants are able to benefit from the undertaking, they should be attracted to migrate voluntarily into the mountain regions. In this way the distribution of our nation's labor force will be gradually changed and at the same time broad new avenues of employment for the labor force in rural areas will be opened up.

Another most direct way to solve the question of excess population in our nation's rural areas is to concentrate on birth control in those areas to

limit growth in population. Of the nation's 1 billion population, there are 200 million women of child-bearing age and 160 million of these reside in rural areas. The birth rate and natural growth rate in rural areas is universally higher than those in urban areas. To solve the problem of excess population in rural areas, we must concentrate on birth control work in rural areas and moreover make the rural areas the central link in this basic national policy of implementing birth control.

Our nation has already achieved marked results in launching birth control work in rural areas and has created rich experience in this area. However, the change in the amount of population increase is conditioned by many kinds of factors such as economics, politics, ideology, culture and birth control, and these factors often undergo change. Change in each factor will influence the population's birthrate. We should continuously foresee that economic, political, ideological, cultural and other factors can undergo change and in addition foresee that these changes can influence the population's birthrate. Thus we should take precautionary measures at the earliest moment and in good time alter work methods. After production responsibility was implemented in the countryside, the birthrate there showed a marked rise again because many areas did not pay attention to the influence which this kind of change had on the birthrate and work methods were not altered in time. It is estimated that this year after the entire nation further universally implements the contract system of production responsibility, birth control work will again be faced with a new task. We should make early preparations for this in our work. We should do our best in the following work in order to uninterruptedly initiate a new phase in birth control work in rural areas:

We should do our best in conducting thorough and painstaking ideological work. Birth control is an important component in socialist spiritual civilization. We must use patriotism, communist ideology and morality to educate and arm the masses. In ideological work, we should make the correct handling of the relationship between family and nation an important ingredient in the question of birthrate. On this question surveys have shown that there still exists a great contradiction between the individual demands of the peasants and the nation's present policy regulations. According to the importance of the population problem in our nation and the urgency of regulating birthrates, and proceeding from the circumspect and farsighted standpoint of the country's future, the permanent peace of the nation and benefit for future generations, the nation has made the decision to universally advocate and implement the birth control policy of "one couple only gives birth to one child, is strictly limited to two pregnancies and is absolutely stopped in all their third pregnancies." Yet the peasants proceed from their own present economic benefit and personal needs and universally want one couple to give birth to two children. Solving this kind of contradiction between national conditions and popular will cannot solely rest on economic and administrative means. Most fundamentally we must rely on implementing periodic thorough and painstaking ideological and education work and integrate population control with the beautiful future under socialism and communism in order that the peasants gradually eradicate their selfish ideas and adopt an overall point of view, otherwise effectively controlling population and solidly uniting the

peasants will be difficult to accomplish. In addition, the realities of local conditions should be integrated into propaganda and educational methods to carry out presenting accounts and contrastive education. For example, Changxing Commune in Heishan County in Liaoning Province closely related the benefits of the nation, collective and individual in their propaganda and educational movement as they announced ten calculations to the peasants: those of population development, per capita land, family income, population consumption, expansion of educational facilities, per capita contribution to foodstuffs, population and capital accumulation, labor force and employment, land occupation by housing construction and per capita cloth use, etc. Using these large numbers of realities which the peasants could directly see and come in contact with enabled the peasants to realize that in the question of birthrates, the benefits for the nation and the family are the same. This strengthened their recognition of the necessity and urgency of limiting population growth and raised their awareness of birth control. We should believe that the vast ranks of peasants in our nation listen to the party, deeply love their motherland and deeply love socialism. Conducting thorough and painstaking ideological work will ensure that contrary sentiments do not emerge.

We should uninterruptedly perfect and strengthen supervision in birth control work. After implementing production responsibility in rural areas, production teams and grass roots level birth planning supervision organizations were universally weakened, seriously influencing the expansion of birth control work. In order to solve this problem, on the one hand we need to uninterruptedly strengthen grass roots level birth planning organizations to replenish, cultivate and elevate the ranks of cadres specializing in birth control, make clear the scope of their functions and power, fully protect their work initiative, and reasonably solve their compensation and remuneration to ensure that they are able to concentrate wholly on carrying out birth control work well. On the other hand we need to strengthen the leadership of two levels of organization, the commune (township) and production brigade, in regard to birth control work, to bring administrative means into play to guarantee fulfillment of birth control work. Numerous facts prove that in birth control work it is difficult to attain the anticipated result by solely relying on economic means and carrying out rewards and punishments without the necessary guarantee of administrative means.

We must realistically solve the problem of caring for the aged in rural areas who have no son or daughter. Besides rewarding families with only one child, even more important in controlling rural population is to realistically solve the problem of caring for the aged in rural areas. We should consider this problem as an important component to be stressed in birth control work. It is an inevitable natural rule that the life cycle goes from youth to old age. "Small families" and "caring for the aged" are the two extremes in human life and are unity of opposites which condition each other. Since we want to reward small families, we also have to solve the problem of caring for the aged. "Caring for the aged" will promote planning for "small families." The reality of living conditions for an aged person without son or daughter without a doubt influences the people's ideology about reproduction at all

times. If they live well, this will be beneficial in resolving the peasants' ideology about having many children and will thus fit national policy of having small families. If they live poorly, this will assist the peasants' ideology about having many children, and will thus influence the implementation of the nation's policy of having small families. At present the level of economic development in our nation's rural areas is comparatively low. Accumulation from the collective economy is not high and collective welfare projects have not developed. The problem of caring for the aged still cannot be resolved quickly in an ideal manner. We can only gradually come to a resolution under present conditions. There are two important problems now in resolving care for the aged: The first is the problem of capital source. In addition to relying on the public welfare fund in the commune and brigade and a portion of the bonus and fine expenses in birth control, the national Civil Affairs Ministry and various elements in society will provide a portion of financial aid. In the future in the wake of economic development in the countryside and gradually created conditions, we shall implement a system of social insurance and old-age pensions. Another problem is that of caring for the aged. This can take pluralistic forms based on different economic conditions in each area, such as having the commune or brigade collectively set up old age homes and allow aged persons enjoying the five guarantees live in a collective living situation. Alternatively, responsibility for care could be provided by the family clan, neighbors or relatives or the aged enjoying the five guarantees finding their own source of care, or else have the production brigade appoint specialized personnel to care for them, etc. No matter which form is selected, they all must take good care of the aged who enjoy the five guarantees and allow them to pass their old age happily. Only in this way can we resolve the peasants' worries about their old age care and only then will the principle of one couple having only one child be really put into practice and become firmly entrenched.

We should strengthen maternity and child hygiene and health care in rural areas. At present due to poor medical treatment conditions in the countryside, the situation in which doctors and adequate medicines are lacking has not been basically resolved. To a certain extent this has created the situation of the peasants' having large families and many pregnancies, and has brought much difficulty to birth control work. For example, because the countryside lacks doctors and adequate medicines, access for only children in disease prevention, curing illness and growing up healthy has not been practically guaranteed. This cannot help but be a great ideological burden for promoting the principle of one couple having only one child, especially for couples with one child who have undergone sterilization. This will necessarily lead to peasants seeking the guarantee coefficient of having many children. Another example is that because birth control techniques are unreliable and inconvenient in rural areas, there still exists the situation in which many women who could undergo abortions do not have them and unplanned births occur. There are some who become pregnant and give birth because the birth control method is not reliable. As for those accidents for surgical operations which create adverse aftereffects due to a low level of birth control techniques, these bring even greater obstruction to birth control work. Thus birth control technical work

is also an important component in rural health work. Health departments at every level should work closely with the birth planning department and assist each other to bring birth control technical work onto the agenda and establish and perfect an organization to direct birth control techniques, strengthen technical skill, raise the quality of surgical operations, prevent surgical mishaps, strengthen physician moral education, improve their attitude toward serving the public and treating the receiver of birth control with a feeling of high responsibility, and thus greatly promote the development of birth control work.

The nation should promulgate laws on birth control as soon as possible. After over ten years of proof in practice in birth control, at present merely relying on political ideological work, economic and administrative measures in the work to limit the rural population is not enough to be able to solve the problem. The vast ranks of cadres and the masses in the countryside all hope that the nation promulgates "laws on birth control" as soon as possible which clearly declare that giving birth to many children is unlawful. With this regulation grass roots cadres in rural areas who are involved in birth control work would have a feasible legal basis and it would at the same time resolve their ideological worry that public policy often changes. This would be beneficial to promoting birth control in rural areas.

Implementing birth control in the countryside and limiting population growth will resolve excess population in our nation's rural areas and will further effect a permanent cure in resolving the problem of excess population in urban and rural areas. This work has far-reaching historical implications and important practical meaning. The party's 12th National Party Congress stipulated that by the end of the century we must strive to limit our nation's population to within 1.2 billion people. Whether or not we can victoriously complete this will be decided in the rural areas. Only if we handle birth control work well in rural areas can the goal of limiting population certainly be reached. The problem of employment for the rural labor force will also be easily dealt with.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SPECIAL ORGAN TO OVERSEE POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Mar 83 p 3

[Report by Wu Xinghua [0702 5281 5478]: "Establishment of Special Organ by Hunan Provincial CPC Committee To Oversee Implementation of Policy on Intellectuals"]

[Text] Journalist Wu Xinghua reports: The Hunan Provincial CPC Committee, being aware of the many problems in the province's policy on intellectuals and of the large load of work to be done in this area, resolved to establish an organ to examine the implementation of this policy. The organ formally started to work on 28 March. It was led by the Organization Department of the Provincial CPC Committee, while the United Front Work Department, the Personnel Bureau, the Education Bureau, the Scientific and Technological Commission, and the Culture Bureau all sent people to participate. The tasks of the organ were: to understand and study the situation and problems of the implementation of the policy on intellectuals in the entire province; to propose plans to solve these problems; and to inspect and supervise all units so that they would pay attention and realistically implement the policy. The leading cadre in the organ informed the journalist that they were prepared to identify those units and regions with particularly large numbers of problems (e.g., Hunan University) and to solve their serious problems, hoping thereby to promote the implementation of the policy on intellectuals.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG'S FUTURE, '1997 QUESTION' ASSESSED

Hong Kong CHI-SHI NIEN-TAI /THE SEVENTIES/ in Chinese No 4, Apr 83 pp 8-11

/Article by Pan Jishua /3382 1367 5478/: "The Future of Hong Kong Is In A State of Confusion--Recent Developments on The '1997 Question'"/

/Text/ The azaleas around the Governor's mansion have burst into full bloom in the spring rains of March, but there has not been much activity on the "1997 question" which concerns the people since the New Territories group visited Beijing in January. The future of Hong Kong seems like the weather in successive months: still enshrouded in mist and fog.

This indication makes clear that in the 6 months since the shock waves from the clash at the Chinese-British summit meeting in Beijing, all sides, the Chinese and British governmental authorities and the Hong Kong media and citizens feel that they must revise their own emotions and intellect in order to find a solution that each side can at least grudgingly accept.

British Break-through Possible

Last September it seemed that Hong Kong Governor Edward Youde, who played a supporting role to British Prime Minister Thatcher, would play an important role in future Chinese-British negotiations. Since his inauguration less than a year ago, Youde has returned to London four times. And in contrast to Murray MacLehose, he has shown more and more the characteristics of being a political governor adept in foreign policy matters. In his proclamation to reassure the people at Spring Festival time, after praising "the outstanding people of Hong Kong" and noting that "Hong Kong possesses a social system very suited to Hong Kong," Youde expressed his deep confidence that an agreement could be reached which "both the Chinese and British sides could accept and which the people of Hong Kong would also welcome." He even placed himself in the posture of a representative of the Hong Kong people when he guaranteed that those of us participating in the negotiations all fully understand the wishes of the people of Hong Kong" and "your wishes in the past as well as in the future will carry weight during the negotiations." He hoped that the residents of Hong Kong would wait patiently and maintain confidence in the future. This statement, expressing the position of the British government to win the people's support and also not offend the tone of congratulatory messages at Spring Festival time, demonstrates the flexibility and seasoned experience of a politician. Youde made it clear that when necessary, he would travel to Beijing to participate personally in the negotiations.

The Hong Kong Governor's most recent trip back to Britain has been the most noteworthy. This time Youde reached London on 6 March and carried out a week of intense high-level talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Foreign Secretary Francis Pym and John Belstead, Undersecretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs in charge of Hong Kong affairs. They discussed the question of the future of Hong Kong, and were joined in the discussions by British Ambassador to the PRC, Percy Cradock, who returned to Britain at the same time by a separate route. Youde and Cradock left for Hong Kong together on the same plane on 12 March. The following day Cradock left for Beijing to resume his duties.

Since Chinese-British negotiations on the future of Hong Kong began in October of last year, this was the first time all three individuals, the Prime Minister, Hong Kong Governor and British Ambassador to the PRC, have participated in the negotiations and sought countermeasures together. Cradock termed the present discussions as having been "very satisfactory and extraordinarily useful." Youde also termed the discussions as "very worthwhile." Thus the unusual importance of these discussions can be seen.

Everyone knows that the Chinese and British have split over the principle of the sovereignty of Hong Kong. This already surfaced during the period of summit negotiations, but has this split become the main obstacle to Chinese-British negotiations? Youde was evasive and dodged the issue in his proclamation but Liao Chengzhi /1675 2110 1807/ /JPRS note: Director of the Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs/ admitted that it was the main obstacle when he met with the persons from the New Territories delegation. Thus the question of sovereignty has caused the negotiations to reach an impasse. China demands that Britain relinquish the unequal treaties and recognize Chinese sovereignty, using this as a precondition to negotiations. The British, however, do not accept this precondition and demand that the issue of sovereignty be sidestepped and wholesaledly negotiate how to resolve the Hong Kong question. Neither side has come up with a clear compromise.

On the British side, will it be possible for them to relinquish the idea that the three treaties /JPRS note: 1842, 1960 and 1898/ remain in effect to come to a compromise? It is probably difficult to imagine that one side will make all the concessions. But from indications since this last London meeting and the fact that Youde immediately met with the Executive Council along with Ambassador Cradock to report on developments from the London trip, some observers feel that this possibly indicates that the British position may soften to some degree in the future.

However, British reporter Tony Austin, who accompanied the British Prime Minister on her visit to Beijing recently, recently wrote a story in the LIVERPOOL DAILY POST which stated that if even Youde and Cradock could convince Prime Minister Thatcher to assume a softer position on Hong Kong sovereignty, any measure to resolve the future of Hong Kong still must overcome the even greater obstacle of surmounting the Hong Kong lobby of politicians in the House of Commons. These lobbyists, who are very sensitive to the question of sovereignty, have the capability of blocking any proposal, just as they destroyed the Foreign Secretary's plan to "accommodate" Argentina during the Falkland Islands dispute.

In fact, we also cannot assert categorically that Britain's position on maintaining that the treaties remain in effect is entirely due to Mrs. Thatcher's arbitrary decisions and preemptory actions. Even if she acted prior to their approval, one had better believe that afterwards she obtained the silent approval and support of a majority in the British Parliament or else the Prime Minister would have found herself in the position of facing a no confidence vote. The power of the conservatives in Britain's political arena shouldn't be underestimated.

Chinese Communists' Two Strategies

The Chinese Communists, from deciding the policy of "regaining sovereignty and maintaining prosperity" to advancing the plan of "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong without a change in the system," virtually feel that the overall plan of resolving the Hong Kong question has already been completed.

Perhaps in view of the conflict with the British position and the vacillation and contrariness by the citizens of Hong Kong, in their course of action the Chinese Communists have only presented "regaining sovereignty and maintaining prosperity" as their formal official position to announce and emphasize publicly. The measure to have "Hong Kong people rule Hong Kong" was announced via meeting privately with certain personages in Hong Kong and publication in the print media. This kind of semi-official form is exploratory and contains a certain amount of room for maneuver. When Liao Chengzhi told the personages from the New Territories delegation that the ball was now in the British court, and this led to a lot of speculation by outsiders, the News Department of the Foreign Ministry offered a clarification saying that China had yet to come up with a plan to resolve the Hong Kong question. The statement that the ball had been passed to them only referred to the position on sovereignty.

On 6 February Liao Chengzhi traveled to Guangzhou for the ribbon-cutting ceremony on behalf of the newly constructed White Swan Hotel, and reporters questioned him in regard to the Hong Kong question. He kept his mouth shut and refused comment. Thus such reports as "mistakes are many when one says too much" and "high-level opinion is split" sprung up. People indeed recalled that earlier Zhao Ziyang had clearly affirmed that China would not regain Hong Kong before 1997. His meaning was that the earliest Hong Kong would be regained would be in 1997. However, Liao Chengzhi asserted that "at the latest China would regain Hong Kong by 1997." There is only one word difference in the phrases "at the earliest" and "at the latest," but there is a world of difference in the meaning. This naturally would lead to people's sensitive reactions: Is the Hong Kong policy of the Chinese Communists well-considered and prudent enough? Thus, after the New Territories delegation visited China, the phenomenon of Chinese Communist officials talking uninhibitedly about the Hong Kong question disappeared.

It is safe to say that the Chinese Communists are even more sober-minded about the difficulties they face now than they were a half year ago. Britain will not go for their "regaining sovereignty," and even though a tiny minority of concerned persons responded to their "Hong Kong people rule Hong Kong" slogan, the vast majority of citizens of Hong Kong did not respond with the requisite amount of enthusiasm.

Under these circumstances, what are the countermeasures of the Chinese Communists? They can be summarized as two kinds of strategies: one is to deal with those British fellows who will not yield an inch on the issue of sovereignty. Since the time Zhao Ziyang answered reporters' questions in Dar es Salaam and then the Beijing print media discussed the unequal treaties and the question of regaining Hong Kong's sovereignty, a quotation of what Zhao said appeared in the mid-March publication CANKAO XIAOXI /Reference News/. He was quoted as saying that if Britain maintained that the three treaties remain in effect, "the Chinese government has decided to set a date on which to regain Hong Kong's sovereignty." This shows the unyielding stance of the Chinese Communists on the issue of sovereignty. They have even gone through pro-Chinese personages to indirectly suggest the conciliatory attitude that "everything can be worked out satisfactorily except the issue of sovereignty." However, at the same time they are emphasizing that sovereignty must be regained, Chinese Communist propaganda specifications in the last 2 months have avoided directly linking the phrase "unequal treaties" with the Hong Kong question. Therefore, such wording as "everyone knows how Hong Kong came under British rule" has appeared in leftist newspapers. This is obviously an attempt to leave some room for maneuvering underneath their rigid outward appearance. The other strategy is directed at the people of Hong Kong, which is to repeatedly state the necessity and possibility that "Hong Kong people rule Hong Kong, "put forward many promises, explain the superiority of the organization system of special administrative districts, and the meaning of "one country, two kinds of systems" and its legal guarantees, making strenuous efforts to turn the tide in face of the crisis of confidence in them by the Hong Kong people. Can the Chinese Communists' plan to rule Hong Kong be put into practice or is it a certain kind of expedient measure? Though this can be debated, we also do not want to deny the fact that it contains a rudimentary amount of sincerity. This kind of sincerity is related to domestic circumstances within China as well as China's increasing knowledge about Hong Kong.

Perhaps we can also believe that when the Chinese Communist leaders in the future again repeat such phrases as "what are you afraid of?" and "we can do whatever they can do," there will be hesitation and indecisiveness, but now they are beginning to face the reality of Hong Kong. Beginning in April Xinhua News Agency scheduled many representative groups from different social strata to visit Beijing, including academic groups, journalists, and the legal and engineering professions. It is said that the group which attracted the most attention was led by three appointed unofficial members of the Legislative Council. These three personages (said to be two men and a woman) accepted the invitation to visit there. Beijing attaches great importance to the effect of the new generation of talent in Hong Kong and wishes to listen to their opinions.

If Beijing actually pursues a realistic line in dealing with the Hong Kong problem, we have the five country squires from the New Territories who felt deeply about their sense of belonging to Hong Kong to thank for it. Perhaps when confronted with high-level officials in Beijing, they did not acquit themselves as respectfully as certain wealthy personages had, agreeing to all they heard, but their directness and sincerity rendered meritorious service on behalf of the people of Hong Kong.

The different strategies of recognizing the differences in Hong Kong and abroad which the Chinese Communists have chosen to use against the British and the people of Hong Kong on the question of Hong Kong--one inflexible, the other flexible--is aimed at splitting the opinion of those who support "Maintaining the status quo." Thus on the question of sovereignty one can see from their resolve that the Chinese Communists have changed from emotional responses to rational responses.

Profound Development in Hong Kong's Circumstances

Public feeling in Hong Kong since this spring, after the shock waves triggered by last year's Chinese-British summit negotiations gradually calmed down, has directed the 1997 movement to a more profound level.

Firstly is the involvement by every level of officials in the Hong Kong government into the discussion on 1997. In the past Hong Kong officials have always avoided publicly discussing the 1997 question, but now it seems they have already ventured into this forbidden territory. Since the beginning of the new year, the chairman of the Urban Council, Zhang Youxing /1728 2589 5281/, speaking as a citizen of the city, gave a speech on the topic of "Hong Kong in 1997 and after." Zhang, together with several Hong Kong legislators, is the earliest proponent of the famous "tripartite" plan to rule Hong Kong. This plan proposes that in 1997 when China regains sovereignty, cooperation together by the three sides, China, Britain and Hong Kong, is the best method for development of the port. He pointed out that the three strata in Hong Kong all hope to maintain the status quo and do not wish that any great political change appear in Hong Kong. Next, a group of officials, including Governmental Affairs Director Zhong Yijie /6945 6654 0267/ agreed to be interviewed by CHI-SHI NIEN-TAI to discuss the future of Hong Kong and critique a series of questions on the plan of "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong" and the Hong Kong government's ability to meet the emergency. In mid-March, Director of the Civil Affairs Administration Li Dunyi /7812 2415 5030/ stated that Hong Kong's most important reform was the election of District Board legislators and the Urban Council. He also felt that the people of Hong Kong were already actually ruling Hong Kong in the government. At the same time, Hong Kong ought to continue to carry out more indepth public opinion surveys and inquiries.

Secondly, the 16 civic organizations which have been called rightwing forces submitted a petition to the Governor's Office in early March before the Governor of Hong Kong left for Britain. The petition requested that Hong Kong maintain the status quo and that they "opposed any rule by extremist despotic governments." Somewhat earlier, the Taiwan governmental authorities also issued a statement in regard to the Hong Kong question which proclaimed that "in regard to the question of Hong Kong's sovereignty, any compromise which the Chinese Communists and Britain proposes is illegitimate and will not be recognized by the government of the Republic of China." Leftist newspapers in Hong Kong strongly attacked this statement, calling it "shameless and traitorous words" which "caused a tiny group of people in Hong Kong to jump and scream, exposing their own defects." In addition, they

reprimanded the Hong Kong government for "shielding and allowing Nationalist Party members to be active in Hong Kong" and "employing the colonial method of divising and splitting."

Leftist activity on the Hong Kong question has indeed increased the complexity of the situation, but this was the unavoidable outcome of the 1997 question moving to a more profound plane. In this free society of Hong Kong where anything goes, proclaiming every conceivable kind of opinion is a common occurrence. If this tolerant spirit did not exist, one might at the drop of a hat anger easier at opinions which conflicted with one's own to the point where the Hong Kong government would be asked to intervene and prohibit those contrary views. The reverse of that situation is simply this "shielding and dividing" policy, which adds to the dramatic complexity of the situation and the feeling of unease. Moreover, we should believe that if a certain kind of opinion does not represent public opinion, it itself will in the end be devoid of any meaning.

Thirdly, leftist public opinion has become more active day by day. This is another characteristic of Hong Kong public feeling in recent days. Leftist newspapers, in addition to reporting on Beijing's official policy and intentions, have gradually broadened their coverage in regard to the debate on the 1997 question, and have adopted a comparatively more adaptable attitude to deal with different opinions in face of the reality of Hong Kong. What is noteworthy is that since the end of last year when TA KUNG PAO reprinted the complete text of the interview with Li Mingze /0448 6900 3419/, in March the paper also published a transcript of speeches at a symposium which the newspaper organized. Participants put forth some rather important opinions and suggestions.

At the same time when noted academician, Professor Yang Zhenning /2799 2182 1380/, came to Hong Kong to lecture for a period, he visited Beijing and met with Zhao Ziyang. On his return to Hong Kong he also made public his view of the Hong Kong question. He reported on the Hong Kong question to Zhao Ziyang. He said that based on nationalistic sentiment, the greater majority of Hong Kong people agree that in the distant future Hong Kong should return to be a part of mainland China, but because prosperity and progress are the result of the strivings and hard work of the Hong Kong people, therefore when dealing with the future of Hong Kong in a reasonable manner, they should make an effort to have a deeper understanding of Hong Kong society and the opinion of its people. He stated that Zhai Ziyang agreed with him.

A Distinctive Symposium

On 28 February TA KUNG PAO organized a symposium entitled "On China's Regaining Sovereignty Over Hong Kong and How To Maintain Hong Kong's Prosperity." The paper invited seven well-known personages to attend and the transcript of their talk was published serially in the newspaper.

Wang Kuancheng /3769 1401 6134/, present president of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce who came to Hong Kong in 1949, said that Hong Kong's

prosperity cannot be separated from its relation with China. In 30 years in the inland, there were over 20 years of chaos and disruption. The concern of Hong Kong compatriots is understandable. But since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, the change in the inland has been enormous. "In 15 years China will naturally be richer and shorter many times over that of today," he stated. "When the mother country is prospering and wealthy, Hong Kong, acting as its port of exchange, will earn enough to get rich, too. Its stability and prosperity will certainly surpass that of today."

Industrialist Huo Yingdon /7202 5391 2639/ spoke up on behalf of realtors. He felt that the Hong Kong government had not yet rejected the policy of high land prices. Because land prices are high, the price of buildings has been high as well. He stated that Hong Kong is a good place, which is something not easily found. We can certainly open up new horizons, he asserted, if only we rely on the mother country and consider the prosperity of Hong Kong as our own responsibility. Realtors greatly desire that everyone live and work in peace and contentment.

Ni Shaojie /0242 1421 0267/, president of the Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong, especially emphasized two points in analyzing the elements which created Hong Kong's prosperity. One was material support from the Chinese inland, and the second was "Hong Kong's system of free economic policy, together with the present governmental system and legal system which have played their part." He stated that Hong Kong's free system includes freedom of selection of capital investment, international travel and intercourse, financial and trade activity, and flow of funds in and out. None of these present beneficial conditions, which act as a spur to prosperity, can be ignored. Subsequently, he made a brilliant exposition of Hong Kong's special international character: "Hong Kong, as the exchange point between East and West, certainly has a strategically important position in culture, politics, economics and finance. Thus it can play the strong and powerful role of a bridge between nations. This special characteristic, rich in international meaning, cannot be weakened; for once weakened, Hong Kong's economy will slacken and it will be unavoidable that capital and talent will leave. The theory that capital will return after it has left is undependable. It will indeed not be an easy task to assume responsibility for the prosperity of 5 million people in an environment with absolutely no natural resources. But, if the opposite is true, then the city can be dynamic. The foundation for today's prosperity can be strengthened and broadened. Thus, it is my personal opinion that in speaking about the prosperity of Hong Kong and maintaining that prosperity, one cannot but take into consideration these basic beneficial elements and special characteristics which now exist. The most important key question on Hong Kong's continued prosperity or increased prosperity has become under what kind of political conditions and methods of control can these basic beneficial elements and special characteristics which now exist be made not to be weakened but maintained and developed or more effectively developed?"

Professor Min Jianshu /7036 1696 5771/, Dean of the Industrial and Business School of Chinese University, spoke about questions concerning Hong Kong

economics in which he said development in manufacturing should be the centerpiece and that Hong Kong and inland cooperation should be strengthened so that "Hong Kong invests in the inland and the inland invests in Hong Kong." He felt that Hong Kong's position as an independent exporter ought to be maintained or else problems would arise.

Liu Peiqiong /0491 0160 3890/, senior lecturer in the Science and Engineering School, especially emphasized that from now on the people of Hong Kong ought to start paying attention to politics and participate in politics at various levels. The government of Hong Kong ought to gradually foster increasing awareness and participation in politics by the people of Hong Kong.

Lawyer Li Zhuming /2621 2691 6900/ pointed out in his speech that what was most important was how to maintain the prosperity which Hong Kong has enjoyed from now until 1997, and how to attract lost capital back to Hong Kong. He stated that part of the prosperity which Hong Kong has enjoyed has already been lost. An important reason is because the people of Hong Kong do not understand what is in store for them. Prosperity will not come just by having everyone repeat "Hong Kong will certainly prosper" 20 times a day. We have to face up to reality. If the four modernizations begin to show some progress in China, it will not be difficult for capital to return. In speaking of the question of China's legal system, Li Zhuming said that the arbitration method of resolving disputes was necessary. Unfortunately, China claims that her political system is already good and is in no need of arbitration. Another problem is that court decisions can, in the final instance, be pursued to the British Privy Council. What will happen to this when China regains sovereignty? They can't go to London anymore to appeal, and appealing in Beijing won't be possible since judges there are not familiar with Hong Kong law. In addition, judges in Hong Kong decide cases mostly in accordance with British precedents. After Hong Kong is returned to China, should the courts still use the foreign standards to decide cases? This question is worth studying.

Not The Final Word

Chinese-British negotiations, originally set to reopen at the end of February, have to date not been mentioned. The more one understands about the Hong Kong question, the more one recognizes the complexity of Chinese-British negotiations. A great Asian nation with a long history has come up against a seasoned colonial empire. Both sides are not only trying to protect their own rights and interests, but their dignity and convictions as well. What is reassuring is that both Chinese and British sides hope that Hong Kong remain an overblooming flower. In order to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity, both sides have no reason not to compromise. And the only little bit of hope this writer can provide is that prior to 1997 China will definitely not regain Hong Kong. The success of negotiations in recent days between China and Britain in regard to Dayawan Nuclear Power Plant and between China and Portugal in regard to cooperating in Macao on the landfill project over a 25 year plan, as well as Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua's /7115 1970 5478/ scheduled trip to Britain at the end of March, all give one hope and confidence regarding the future of Hong Kong.

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